98th Congress
2d Session

COMMITTEE PRINT

WMCP: 98-35

SUBCOMMITTEE ON PUBLIC ASSISTANCE AND UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION

OF THE

COMMITTEE ON WAYS AND MEANS
U.S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

BACKGROUND INFORMATION ON THE FEDERAL-STATE UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE SYSTEM

SEPTEMBER 11, 1984

Prepared for use of the Committee on Ways and Means by its staff

---

U.S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE
38-110 O WASHINGTON : 1984

H782-36.

COMMITTEE ON WAYS AND MEANS

DAN ROSTENKOWSKI, Illinois, *Chairman*

SAM M. GIBBONS, Florida
J. J. PICKLE, Texas
CHARLES B. RANGEL, New York
FORTNEY H. (PETE) STARK, California
JAMES R. JONES, Oklahoma
ANDY JACOBS, JR., Indiana
HAROLD FORD, Tennessee
ED JENKINS, Georgia
RICHARD A. GEPHARDT, Missouri
THOMAS J. DOWNEY, New York
CECIL (CEC) HEFTEL, Hawaii
WYCHE FOWLER, JR., Georgia
FRANK J. GUARINI, New Jersey
JAMES M. SHANNON, Massachusetts
MARTY RUSSO, Illinois
DON J. PEASE, Ohio
KENT HANCE, Texas
ROBERT T. MATSUI, California
BERYL ANTHONY, JR., Arkansas
RONNIE G. FLIPPO, Alabama
BYRON L. DORGAN, North Dakota
BARBARA B. KENNELLY, Connecticut

BARBER B. CONABLE, JR., New York
JOHN J. DUNCAN, Tennessee
BILL ARCHER, Texas
GUY VANDER JAGT, Michigan
PHILIP M. CRANE, Illinois
BILL FRENZEL, Minnesota
JAMES G. MARTIN, North Carolina
RICHARD T. SCHULZE, Pennsylvania
BILL GRADISON, Ohio
W. HENSON MOORE, Louisiana
CARROLL A. CAMPBELL, JR., South Carolina
WILLIAM M. THOMAS, California

JOHN J. SALMON, *Chief Counsel*
JOSEPH K. DOWLEY, *Assistant Chief Counsel*
ROBERT J. LEONARD, *Chief Tax Counsel*
A. L. SINGLETON, *Minority Chief of Staff*

SUBCOMMITTEE ON PUBLIC ASSISTANCE AND UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION

HAROLD FORD, Tennessee, *Chairman*

FORTNEY H. (PETE) STARK, California
DON J. PEASE, Ohio
KENT HANCE, Texas
ROBERT T. MATSUI, California
WYCHE FOWLER, JR., Georgia
BARBARA B. KENNELLY, Connecticut

CARROLL A. CAMPBELL, JR., South Carolina
W. HENSON MOORE, Louisiana
BILL FRENZEL, Minnesota
WILLIAM M. THOMAS, California

ALLEN C. JENSEN, *Professional Staff*
FRANCIS M. CANAVAN, *Professional Staff*
DEBORAH G. COLTON, *Professional Staff*

UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION

Overview

The Social Security Act of 1935 (Public Law 74–271) created the Federal-State unemployment compensation (UC) system. It has two main objectives: (1) to provide temporary and partial wage replacement to involuntarily unemployed workers who were recently employed; and (2) to help stabilize the economy during recessions. The U.S. Department of Labor oversees the system, but each State administers its own program. Because Federal law defines the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, and Virgin Islands as "States" for the purposes of unemployment compensation, there are 53 State programs.

The Federal Unemployment Tax Act of 1939 (Public Law 76–379) and titles III, IX, and XII of the Social Security Act form the framework of the system. The Federal Unemployment Tax Act (FUTA) currently imposes a 3.5 percent gross tax rate on the first $7,000 paid annually by covered employers to each employee. Employers in States with programs approved by the Federal Government and with no delinquent Federal loans may credit 2.7 percentage points against the 3.5 percent tax rate, making the minimum, net Federal unemployment tax rate 0.8 percent. This Federal revenue finances administration of the system, half of the Federal-State extended benefits program, and a Federal account for State loans. In theory, the States are supposed to use the revenue turned back to them by the 2.7 percent credit to finance their regular State programs and half of the Federal-State extended benefits program.

The Federal Unemployment Tax Act (FUTA) determines covered employment. FUTA also imposes certain requirements on the State programs, but the States generally determine individual qualification requirements, disqualification provisions, eligibility, weekly benefit amounts, potential weeks of benefits, and the State tax structure used to finance all of the regular State benefits and half of the extended benefits.

The Social Security Act provides for the administrative framework. Title III authorizes Federal grants to the States for administration of the State UC laws. Title IX authorizes the various components of the Federal Unemployment Trust Fund. Title XII authorizes advances or loans to insolvent State UC programs.

Benefits

Coverage

In order to qualify for benefits, an unemployed person usually must have worked recently for a covered employer for a specified period of time and for a certain amount of wages. About 90 million

individuals are covered by UC. This is approximately 97 percent of all wage and salary workers or about 9 out of 10 employed persons.

The Federal Unemployment Tax Act (FUTA) covers certain employers that State laws must also cover for employers in the States to qualify for the 2.7 percent Federal credit. Since employers in the States would lose this credit and their employees would not be covered if the States did not have this coverage, all States cover the following groups: (1) Except for nonprofit organizations, State-local governments, certain agricultural labor, and certain domestic service, FUTA covers employers who paid wages of at least $1,500 during any calendar quarter or who employed at least one worker in at least 1 day of each of 20 weeks in the current or prior year; (2) FUTA covers agricultural labor for employers who paid cash wages of at least $20,000 for agricultural labor in any calendar quarter or who employed 10 or more workers in at least 1 day in each of 20 different weeks in the current or prior year. In addition, section 3306(c)(1) of FUTA exempts certain alien farmworkers until January 1986; and (3) FUTA covers domestic service employers who paid cash wages of $1,000 or more for domestic service during any calendar quarter in the current or prior year.

FUTA requires coverage of nonprofit organization employers of at least four workers for 1 day in each of 20 different weeks in the current or prior year and State-local governments without regard to the number of employees. Nonprofit and State-local government organizations are not, however, required to pay Federal unemployment taxes, but instead may choose to reimburse the system for benefits paid to their laid off employees.

States may cover certain employment not covered by FUTA, but most States have not expanded FUTA coverage significantly. The excluded coverage involves: (1) self-employment; (2) certain agricultural labor and domestic service; (3) service for relatives; (4) service of patients in hospitals; (5) certain student interns; (6) certain alien farmworkers; and (7) certain seasonal camp workers.

The number of covered workers receiving unemployment compensation

Although the unemployment compensation (UC) system covers about 90 percent of the employed, table 1 shows that only about 31 percent of the unemployed received UC benefits in July 1984. This compares with a peak of 81 percent of the unemployed receiving UC benefits in April 1975 and a low point of about 30 percent in June 1984.

TABLE 1.—INSURED UNEMPLOYMENT AS A PERCENT OF TOTAL UNEMPLOYMENT

Year	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Avg.
1974.....	53	54	57	60	55	40	43	44	40	42	48	60	50
1975.....	66	73	77	81	79	72	77	79	73	74	76	80	76
1976.....	78	75	76	73	72	58	66	66	60	59	60	63	67
1977.....	67	66	66	66	59	46	52	49	47	48	49	57	56
1978.....	54	54	50	47	44	36	39	42	35	37	34	43	43
1979.....	48	48	47	47	42	33	39	38	37	38	40	49	42

TABLE 1.—INSURED UNEMPLOYMENT AS A PERCENT OF TOTAL UNEMPLOYMENT—Continued

Year	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Avg.
1980.....	52	51	53	52	49	45	49	49	55	49	50	54	50
1981.....	54	50	48	46	40	35	37	37	36	34	38	41	41
1982.....	47	44	48	49	45	40	42	42	43	48	49	47	45
1983.....	50	52	50	53	53	40	39	36	34	33	39	41	44
1984 [1].....	40	38	38	36	34	30	31	.....					

[1] Preliminary.

Source: USDOL/ETA/UIS, Division of Actuarial Services.

Eligibility

States have developed diverse and complex methods for determining unemployment compensation eligibility. In general there are three major factors: (1) the amount of recent employment and earnings; (2) demonstrated ability and willingness to seek and accept suitable employment; and (3) certain disqualifications related to a claimant's most recent job separation or job offer refusal.

Monetary qualifications

Most States require employment in at least 2 calendar quarters of the base year. The base year is a recent 1-year period that most States (39) define as the first 4 of the last 5 completed calendar quarters before the unemployed person claims benefits. At the beginning of 1984, qualifying wages for the minimum weekly benefit amount varied from $150 in Hawaii to $3,000 in Oklahoma. For the maximum weekly benefit amount, the range was $2,413 in Indiana to $21,050 in West Virginia. The range of qualifying wages for the maximum total potential benefits, which is the product of the maximum weekly benefit amount and the maximum potential weeks of benefits, was $3,360 in Puerto Rico to $21,050 in West Virginia.

Since the beginning of 1983, 12 States increased the required earnings in the base year to qualify for the minimum weekly benefit amount. The percentage increases ranged from 16 percent in Arkansas to 326 percent in Ohio. One State, Minnesota, reduced its qualification requirement for the minimum weekly benefit amount by 24 percent.

Thirty-two States increased the qualification requirement for the maximum weekly benefit amount, but five States reduced this requirement. The changes ranged from minus 17 percent in Delaware to 84 percent in Tennessee.

Twenty-six States increased their qualification requirements for maximum potential benefits while seven States cut these requirements. The changes varied from minus 54 percent in Oklahoma to 39 percent in New York.

Ability to work and availability for work

All State laws provide that a claimant must be: (1) able to work; and (2) available for work. A claimant must meet these conditions continually to receive benefits.

Only minor variations exist in State laws setting forth the requirements concerning "ability to work." A few States specify that a claimant must be mentally and physically able to work.

"Available for work" is often translated to mean being ready, willing, and able to work. In addition to registration for work at a local employment office, most State laws require that a claimant actively seek work or make a reasonable effort to obtain work. Generally, a person may not refuse an offer of or referral to "suitable work" without good cause.

"Suitable work" is generally work in a claimant's customary occupation, which meets certain health, safety, moral, and labor standards. Most State laws list certain criteria by which the "suitability" of a work offer is to be tested. The usual criteria include the degree of risk to a claimant's health, safety, and morals; the physical fitness and prior training, experience, and earnings of the person; the length of unemployment and prospects for securing local work in a customary occupation; and the distance of the available work from the claimant's residence. Generally, as the length of unemployment increases the claimant is required to accept a wider range of jobs.

In addition, Federal law requires States to deny benefits provided under the extended benefit and Federal supplemental compensation programs to any individual who fails to accept any work that is offered in writing or is listed with the State employment service, or fails to apply for any work to which he or she is referred by the State agency, if the work is within the person's capabilities, pays wages equal to the highest of the Federal or any State or local minimum wage, pays a gross weekly wage that exceeds the person's average weekly unemployment compensation benefits plus any supplemental unemployment compensation (usually private) payable to the individual, and is consistent with the State definition of "suitable" work in other respects.

States must refer extended benefits claimants to any job meeting these requirements. If the State, based on information provided by the individual, determines that the individual's prospects for obtaining work in his or her customary occupation within a reasonably short period are good, the determination of whether any work is "suitable work" is made in accordance with State law rather than the above.

There are certain circumstances under which Federal law provides that State and extended benefits may not be denied. A State may not deny benefits to an otherwise eligible individual for refusing to accept new work under any of the following conditions: (1) If the position offered is vacant due directly to a strike, lockout, or other labor dispute; (2) if the wages, hours, or other conditions of the work offered are substantially less favorable to the individual than in those prevailing for similar work in the locality; (3) if as a condition of being employed the individual would be required to join a company union or to resign from or refrain from joining any

bona fide labor organization. Further, benefits may not be denied solely on the grounds of pregnancy. The State is prohibited from canceling wage credits or totally denying benefits except in cases of misconduct, fraud, or receipt of disqualifying income.

There are also certain conditions under which Federal law requires that benefits be denied. For example, benefits must be denied to teachers and other professional employees of education institutions during summer (and other vacation periods) if they have a reasonable assurance of reemployment; to professional athletes between sport seasons; and to aliens not legally admitted to work in the United States. Also, nonprofessional employees of educational institutions must be denied benefits between academic terms after March 31, 1984.

Disqualifications

The major causes for disqualification from benefits are not being able to work or available for work, voluntary separation from work without good cause, discharge for misconduct connected with the work, refusal of suitable work without good cause, and unemployment resulting from a labor dispute. Disqualification for one of these reasons may result in a postponement of benefits for some prescribed period, a cancellation of benefit rights, or a reduction of benefits otherwise payable.

Of the 11.9 million "monetarily eligible" initial UI claims in fiscal year 1983, 32.9 percent were disqualified. This figure subdivides into 8.9 percent for not being able to work or available for work, 8.3 percent for voluntarily leaving a job without good cause, 5.5 percent for being fired for misconduct on the job, 0.4 percent for refusing suitable work, and 5.0 percent for committing other disqualifying acts. The total disqualification rate ranged from a low of 3.4 percent in Tennessee to a high of 76 percent in Nebraska with Colorado the next highest at 51 percent. (Note that a claimant can be disqualified for any week claimed so that it is possible for a claimant to be disqualified more times than the total number of his initial claims in his benefit year.)

Federal law requires that benefits provided under the extended benefits program will be denied to an individual for the entire spell of his or her unemployment if he or she was disqualified from receiving State benefits because of voluntarily leaving employment, discharge for misconduct, or refusal of suitable work. Extended benefits will be denied even though the disqualification was subsequently lifted with respect to the State benefits prior to reemployment. The person could receive extended benefits, however, if the disqualification is lifted because he or she became reemployed and met the work or wage requirement of State law.

Ex-service members

The Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1981 (Public Law 97–35) established new requirements for the payment of benefits to ex-service members under the unemployment compensation for ex-service members (UCX) program. Under the act, benefits were limited to individuals who (1) had 365 or more days of military service; (2) were discharged or released under honorable conditions; (3) did not resign or voluntarily leave the service (i.e., they were not eligi-

ble for reenlistment); and (4) were not released or discharged "for cause" as defined by the Department of Defense. The requirements applied to individuals who left Federal military service on or after July 1, 1981, but only for weeks of unemployment that began on or after August 13, 1981, the date of enactment of Public Law 97-35.

The Miscellaneous Revenue Act of 1982 (Public Law 97-362) modified the above eligibility requirements for ex-service members. Federal unemployment benefits are now payable to unemployed ex-service members who: (1) are separated under honorable conditions (and, in the case of officers, did not resign for the good of the service); and (2) have completed the first full term of active service they agreed to serve. Ex-service members who are separated prior to completing their first full term of active service can qualify for unemployment compensation benefits if they are separated under honorable conditions: (a) for the convenience of the Government under an early release program; (b) because of medical disqualification, pregnancy, parenthood, or any service-incurred injury or disability; (c) because of hardship; or (d) if they have served for 365 continuous days, because of personality disorder or inaptitude. In addition to these eligibility requirements, ex-service members must wait 4 weeks from the date of their separation from the service before they may receive benefits. The maximum number of weeks of benefits an ex-service member may receive based on his employment in the military is 13. These eligibility provisions are effective for separations from the service on or after July 1, 1981, but only for weeks of unemployment beginning on or after October 25, 1982.

Pension offset

The Unemployment Compensation Amendments of 1976 (Public Law 94-566) required all States to reduce an individual's unemployment compensation benefits by the amount of any governmental or private pension or retirement pay received by the individual. Public Law 96-364 modified this offset requirement.

Under current law, States are required to make the offset only in those cases in which the work-related pension was maintained or contributed to by a "base period" or "chargeable" employer. Entitlement to, and the amount and duration of, unemployment benefits are based on work performed during this State-specified base period. A "chargeable" employer is one whose account will be charged for unemployment compensation received by the individual.

States are allowed to reduce the amount of the offset by an amount consistent with any contribution the employee made toward the pension. For example, this allows States to limit the offset to one-half of the amount of a social security pension received by an individual who qualifies for unemployment benefits.

Taxation of unemployment insurance benefits

The amount of unemployment insurance benefits subject to Federal tax is, generally, an amount equal to the lower of the amount of unemployment compensation or one-half the excess of adjusted gross income, unemployment insurance payments, and excludable disability income over $12,000 for single taxpayers, over $18,000 for married taxpayers filing jointly, and over zero for married taxpay-

ers filing separately. The threshold under prior law was $20,000 for single taxpayers and $25,000 for married taxpayers filing jointly.

The following is an example of how to compute the amount of unemployment compensation subject to Federal income tax for a husband and wife filing jointly:

Adjusted gross income	$17,000
Unemployment compensation	2,000
Excludable disability income	0

In determining the amount of unemployment compensation subject to Federal income tax, the taxpayer first adds adjusted gross income ($17,000) plus unemployment compensation ($2,000) plus excludable disability income ($0). This equals $19,000 in this example.

The amount of unemployment compensation subject to Federal income tax is the lesser of:

(1) the total amount of unemployment compensation ($2,000 in this example); or

(2) one-half the excess of adjusted gross income, unemployment compensation, and excludable disability income over $18,000. The excess is $1,000 in this example ($19,000 minus $18,000). One-half the excess equals $500.

The amount of unemployment compensation subject to Federal income tax for this taxpayer is $500. This amount would be added to their adjusted gross income, giving them a total adjusted gross income of $17,500.

Amount and duration of weekly benefits

In general, the States set weekly benefit amounts as a fraction of the individual's average weekly wage up to some State-determined maximum. Generally, the total maximum duration available under current law, including the temporary Federal supplemental compensation program, is between 34 and 53 weeks. The permanent, regular State programs usually provide up to 26 weeks. (Only Puerto Rico provides fewer weeks, providing a maximum of 20 weeks of benefits.) The permanent Federal-State extended benefits program provides up to 13 additional weeks in States where unemployment rates are relatively high. The temporary Federal supplemental compensation (FSC) program provides up to 8 to 14 additional weeks in all States, depending on unemployment rates in each State. The FSC program expires, however, after March 31, 1985.

The State-determined weekly benefit amounts generally replace between 50 and 70 percent of the individual's average weekly pretax wage up to some State-determined maximum. The average weekly wage is often calculated only from the calendar quarter in the base year in which the claimant's wages were highest. The State-determined maximum weekly benefit amounts generally vary between 50 and 70 percent of the average weekly covered wage in each State. Individual wage replacement rates tend to vary inversely with the claimant's average weekly pretax wage with high wage earners receiving lower wage replacement rates. Partly as a result,

the national average weekly benefit amount as a percent of the average weekly covered wage was only 38 percent in fiscal year 1983.

In fiscal year 1983, the national average weekly benefit amount was $120.20 and the average duration was 18.1 weeks, making the average total benefits $2,176. At the beginning of 1984, the minimum weekly benefit amounts for 1984 varied from $5 in Hawaii to $60 in North Dakota. The maximum weekly benefit amounts ranged from $84 in Indiana and Puerto Rico to $278 in Massachusetts. Most States vary the duration of benefits with the amount of earnings the claimant has in his base year. Ten States provide the same duration, however, for all claimants. The minimum durations ranged from 1 week in Wisconsin to 28 weeks in West Virginia. The maximum duration was 26 weeks in 49 States. Only Puerto Rico had a maximum duration of fewer than 26 weeks at 20 weeks and 3 States had maximum durations higher than 26 weeks up to 30 weeks in Massachusetts and Washington.

Since the beginning of 1983, 12 States increased their minimum weekly benefit amounts and 2 States cut these amounts. The changes ranged from minus 17 percent in Wyoming to 73 percent in Minnesota. Twenty-six States raised their maximum weekly benefit amounts and five reduced these amounts. The changes ranged from minus 13 percent in Wyoming to 36 percent in New York. Also, five States lowered their minimum potential duration and two States increased it. Four States lowered their maximum duration to 26 weeks.

Extended Benefits

The extended benefits program provides one-half of a claimant's total State benefits up to 13 weeks in States with an activated program for a combined maximum of 39 weeks of regular and extended benefits. Weekly benefit amounts are identical to the State benefits for each claimant. The program activates in a State under two conditions: (1) if the State's 13-week average insured unemployment rate (IUR) in the most recent weeks is at least 120 percent of the average of its 13-week IUR's in the last 2 years for the same 13-week calendar period and its current 13-week average IUR is at least 5.0 percent; or (2) at State option, if its current 13-week average IUR is at least 6.0 percent. Only 13 State programs have not adopted the second, optional condition. The 13-week average IUR is the ratio of the average number of insured unemployed persons under the regular State programs in the last 13 weeks to the average covered employment in the first 4 of the last 6 completed calendar quarters.

Federal Supplemental Compensation

The Tax Equity and Fiscal Responsibility Act of 1982 (Public Law 97-248) established the Federal supplemental compensation program (FSC) which provides additional weeks of unemployment compensation to individuals who have exhausted their regular State benefits and any extended benefits to which they were entitled. Weekly benefit amounts are identical to regular State program benefits for each claimant. As originally enacted, the FSC program provided 10, 8, or 6 additional weeks of benefits. The Sur-

face Transportation Assistance Act of 1982 (Public Law 97-424) increased the maximum number of weeks of FSC benefits to 16, 14, 12, 10, or 8, depending on the State where the individual qualified for the benefits between September 12, 1982 and March 31, 1983. The program was extended from March 31, 1983, through September 30, 1983, by the Social Security Amendments of 1983 (Public Law 98-21) and provided 8 to 14 weeks of benefits during this period. Public Law 98-118 extended the program for 3 weeks from September 30, 1983, through the week of October 16, 1983.

Current Law

The Federal Supplemental Compensation Amendments of 1983 (Public Law 98-135) extended the FSC program from the week of October 23, 1983, through the week of March 31, 1985.

Basic FSC benefits.—Under this extension the number of basic weeks of FSC payable in the States ranges from 8 to 14 weeks. The maximum in each State is determined by the State's moving 13 week average insured unemployment rate (IUR), as determined in the current extended benefit and FSC programs, *or* the State's cumulative average IUR since January 1, 1982, and through the second preceding calendar quarter. (To determine basic FSC weeks payable the week of October 23, 1983, the first week of this extension, the cumulative average IUR included the weeks of January 1, 1982 through June 1983.)

A maximum of:

(a) 14 weeks is payable in States with a moving 13 week average insured unemployment rate (IUR) of at least 6.0 percent *or* a cumulative average IUR since January 1, 1982 of at least 5.5 percent.

(b) 12 weeks is payable in States with a moving 13 week average IUR 5.0 to 5.9 percent *or* a cumulative average IUR since January 1, 1982 of 4.5 to 5.4 percent.

(c) 10 weeks is payable in States with a moving 13 week average IUR 4.0 to 4.9 percent.

(d) 8 weeks is payable in all other States.

Unemployed workers who first apply for FSC benefits for or after the week of October 23, 1983 receive weeks of FSC benefits equal to 55 percent of the number of weeks of regular State unemployment benefits they received, up to the maximum number of basic FSC benefits payable in the State in the week in which they first file their claims.

Limitation on reduction of basic weeks payable in a State.—Beginning with the week of October 23, 1983, (a) the maximum number of basic weeks payable in a State will be adjusted (up or down) no more frequently than every 13 weeks; and (b) a single adjustment shall not exceed 2 weeks.

Limitation on reduction of FSC weeks payable to individuals.—Beginning with the week of October 23, 1983, individuals will continue to be eligible for the number of FSC weeks to which they were entitled at the time they first qualified for FSC, regardless of changes (up or down) in the number of basic weeks payable in the State. As under current law, an individual who makes an interstate claim for FSC benefits will receive the lesser of (a) the

number of weeks of FSC payable in the State in which he receives the benefits or (b) the maximum number of weeks payable in his or her former State.

FINANCING

The Federal unemployment tax

Total unemployment taxes on employers for a full-time, full-year worker earning at least $7,000 in 1984 probably will average about $252 or 12 cents per hour. The Federal portion is $56 or 3 cents per hour and the average State portion is about $196 or 9 cents per hour. The State portion will vary substantially, however, depending on the State taxable wage base, State tax rates, and reduced Federal credits.

The Federal Unemployment Tax Act (FUTA) currently imposes a minimum, net Federal payroll tax on employers of 0.8 percent on the first $7,000 paid annually to each employee. The gross FUTA tax rate is 3.5 percent, but employers in States meeting certain Federal requirements and having no delinquent Federal loans are eligible for a 2.7 percent credit, making the minimum, net Federal tax rate 0.8 percent.

Effective beginning in 1985, the gross FUTA rate will be 6.2 percent and the credit will be 5.4 percent, maintaining the minimum, net FUTA rate at 0.8 percent, but raising the maximum potential tax rate in debtor States from 3.5 percent to 6.2 percent. This will force 32 States to raise their maximum State tax rates to at least 5.4 percent and will force any State tax rates below 5.4 percent to be "experience rated." If these States do not make the appropriate changes, their employers would lose the 5.4 percent FUTA credit. Employers covered by State law that currently permit a constant tax rate (not "experience rated") of at least 2.7 percent but less than 5.4 percent will be allowed, however, to phase in the required increase over a 5-year time span at a rate of at least 20 percent per year.

Employers in States with delinquent Federal loans may face increases in their FUTA tax rate stemming from automatic reductions in the FUTA credit. States with outstanding loans from the Federal Government must repay them fully by November 10 of the calendar year in which the second consecutive January first passes with the State still having an outstanding loan. This means that a State may have from about 22 to 34 months to repay the loan without penalty, depending on when it obtained the outstanding loan. If it does not repay fully by the appropriate November 10, it becomes subject to an annual credit reduction beginning with the preceding January 1 until the State repays the loan fully. Employers must pay the additional taxes resulting from the credit reduction no later than January 31 of the next calendar year.

The credit reduction is at least 0.3 percent per year beginning with the calendar year in which the second consecutive January first passes during which the loan is outstanding and ending in the tenth ensuing calendar year with a 0.1 percent increase to the maximum FUTA tax rate of 3.5 percent. There are two potential additional credit reductions during the ensuing calendar years in which a State has an outstanding advance: (1) in the calendar

years after which the third and fourth consecutive January firsts pass, the employers in the State face a reduction by the amount that 2.7 percent exceeds the State's average tax rate on taxable wages in the calendar year to which the reduction applies; (2) in the calendar years in which the fifth through ninth consecutive January firsts pass, the employers face a reduction equal to the higher of the amount in (1) or the amount that the State's 5-year benefit cost rate exceeds the State's average tax rate on taxable wages in the calendar year to which the reduction applies. The 5-year benefit-cost rate is one-fifth of the UC benefits paid in the first 5 of the last 6 completed calendar years preceding the calendar year to which the credit reduction applies divided by taxable wages in the last calendar year.

The Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1981 modified FUTA provisions regarding Federal unemployment loans to the States. States are now charged interest on new loans that are not repaid by the end of the fiscal year in which they are obtained. Under previous law, States could receive these loans interest-free. The interest rate is the same rate as that paid by the Federal Government on State reserves in the Federal Unemployment Trust Fund for the quarter ending December 31 of the preceding year, but not higher than 10 percent per annum. A State may not pay the interest directly or indirectly from funds in their State accounts in the Federal Unemployment Trust Fund.

Employers in 16 States were subjected to a reduction in FUTA offset credit for taxable year 1983. The States were:

Arkansas	New Jersey
Connecticut	Ohio
Delaware	Pennsylvania
District of Columbia	Puerto Rico
Illinois	Rhode Island
Kentucky	Vermont
Michigan	Virgin Islands
Minnesota	West Virginia

The Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1981 (Public Law 97-35) added a new subsection (f) to section 3302 of FUTA which under certain conditions fully limits the FUTA tax credit reduction to an amount which does not exceed the greater of 0.6 percent of wages subject to FUTA or the percentage reduction that was in effect for the preceding taxable year.

To qualify for a full cap in taxable year 1983, a State must have taken no action in the 12 months ending September 30, 1983, unless required under State law in effect before August 13, 1981, which has resulted or will result in:

(1) A reduction in the State's unemployment tax effort;

(2) A net decrease in the solvency of the State unemployment compensation system;

and, further, that:

(3) The State unemployment tax rate for the calendar year equals or exceeds the average benefit-cost ratio for calendar years in the five-calendar-year period ending with calendar year 1982; and

(4) The outstanding balance of advances to the State on September 30 of calendar year 1983 was not greater than the outstanding balance for such State on September 30, 1981.

Under these criteria seven States qualified for the full cap and were subject to reduced FUTA credits for 1983 as follows:

	Percent
Connecticut	0.7
Delaware	.6
New Jersey	.6
Puerto Rico	.6
Rhode Island	.6
Vermont	.6
Virgin Islands	.6

Section 512(a) of the Social Security Amendments of 1983 (P.L. 98-21) added a new paragraph (8) to section 3302(f) of FUTA which under certain conditions partially limits the FUTA tax credit reduction.

(5) If a State meets the requirements of (1) and (2), and (3) or (4), above, the reduction in credits otherwise applicable to employers in the State for 1983 are reduced by 0.1 percentage point, but not below the higher of 0.6 percent and the rate for the prior year.

(6) If a State meets the requirements of (1) and (2) above, and also meets the requirements of section 1202(b)(8)(B) of the Social Security Act, the reduction in credits otherwise applicable to employers in the State for 1983 are reduced by 0.2 percentage points, but not below the higher of 0.6 percent and the rate for the prior year.

Under these criteria three States qualified for a partial cap and were subject to reduced FUTA credits for 1983 as follows:

	Percent
District of Columbia	1.1
Illinois	.7
Pennsylvania	.7

Six States were not affected by the full or partial cap and were subject to reduced FUTA credits for 1983 as follows:

	Percent
Arkansas	0.6
Kentucky	.3
Michigan	.6
Minnesota	.6
Ohio	.6
West Virginia	.6

Interest due on State loans from the Federal Unemployment Account can be deferred or reduced if the State meets certain requirements. These interest relief options available to the States are:

(1) High unemployment deferral.—Section 1202(b)(3)(C) of the Social Security Act (SSA) allows a State to defer 75 percent of interest otherwise due if the rate of insured unemployment under the State law for the period consisting of the first 6 months of the preceding calendar year equaled or exceeded 7.5 percent. The State must pay 75 percent of interest otherwise due in three annual installments of at least 25 percent beginning with the year after the year in which it was due. The interest deferred does not accrue interest.

(2) Legislative action deferral.—Section 1202(b)(8) of the SSA allows a State to defer 80 percent of interest otherwise due if the State has taken no action since October 1, 1982, to reduce the State's tax effort or unemployment fund solvency and has taken action after March 31, 1982, which increases revenues to the State's unemployment fund and decreases benefits by at least 25 percent in the calendar year for which the first deferral is requested; deferrals for the second and third years immediately following the year in which the first year change is effective are available if the States produces a solvency effort of at least 35 and 50 percent, respectively. The State must pay 80 percent of interest otherwise due in four annual installments of at least 20 percent beginning with the year after the year in which it was due. Interest does not accrue on deferred interest. This type of deferral is available for 1983, 1984, and 1985 only. Once a deferral is approved, a State must continue to maintain its solvency effort. Failure to do so will result in the State being required to make immediate payment of all deferred interest.

(3) Average tax rate deferral.—Section 1202(b)(8) of the SSA allows a State to defer 80 percent of interest otherwise due if the State has taken no action since October 1, 1982, to reduce the State's tax effort or unemployment fund solvency, and for taxable year 1982, total State unemployment compensation revenues to the unemployment fund equal at least 2 percent of total wages paid by employers covered under the State unemployment compensation law. The State must pay 80 percent of interest otherwise due in four annual installments of at least 20 percent beginning with the year after the year in which it was due. Interest does not accrue on deferred interest. This type of deferral is available for 1983, 1984, and 1985 only.

(4) High unemployment delay of payment due.—Section 1202(b)(9) of the SSA allows a State to delay up to 9 months the payment of interest due September 30 of any calendar year after 1982 during which the average total unemployment rate (TUR) in the State was 13.5 percent or higher for the most recent 12-month period for which data are available.

(5) Discounted interest rate.—Section 1202(b)(8)(D) of the SSA allows a State to receive a discounted interest rate that would be one percentage point below the interest rate that would otherwise apply. The discounted rate for interest due prior to October 1, 1983, would be 9.0 percent. This discounted interest

rate is available to a State which has taken on action since October 1, 1982, to reduce the State's tax effort or unemployment fund solvency and has taken action since March 31, 1982, which produces a solvency effort of at least 50, 80, and 90 percent rather than 25, 35, and 50 percent, respectively, as specified under the legislative action deferral. A discounted interest rate is available for 1983, 1984, and 1985 payments only.

For interest payments due in 1983, the following States met the criteria specified by law to qualify for the relief shown.

State	Option
District of Columbia	Legislative action deferral.
	Discounted rate.
Illinois	Legislative action deferral.
Kentucky	Legislative action deferral.
Michigan	Legislative action deferral.
	Discounted rate.
	High Unemployment delay.
North Dakota	Legislative action deferral.
Ohio	Legislative action deferral.
	Discounted rate.
Pennsylvania	Legislative action deferral.
	Discounted rate.
Wisconsin	Legislative action deferral.
	Discounted rate.
West Virginia	Average tax rate deferral.
	High Unemployment delay.

As of July 31, 1984, outstanding unemployment loans totaled $10.6 billion. Table 2 shows the loans made to each State. Interest-bearing loans in 19 States were $4.6 billion.

TABLE 2.—LOANS TO STATES FROM THE FEDERAL UNEMPLOYMENT ACCOUNT (FUA), AS OF JULY 31, 1984

[In millions of dollars]

State	Interest free loans	Interest bearing loans	Total title XII loans
Arkansas	$16	.....	$16
Colorado	.....	$83	83
Connecticut	165	64	228
Delaware	36	.....	36
District of Columbia	11	42	53
Illinois	1,332	536	1,868
Iowa	.....	75	75
Kentucky	79	.....	79
Louisiana	.....	491	491
Michigan	1,422	248	1,670

TABLE 2.—LOANS TO STATES FROM THE FEDERAL UNEMPLOYMENT ACCOUNT (FUA), AS OF JULY 31, 1984—Continued

[In millions of dollars]

State	Interest free loans	Interest bearing loans	Total title XII loans
Minnesota	121	164	284
Missouri	90	.....	90
Montana	.....	15	15
New Jersey	325	.....	325
North Dakota	.....	4	4
Ohio	812	775	1,587
Pennsylvania	1,314	847	2,160
Puerto Rico	36	.....	36
Rhode Island	76	.....	76
Texas	.....	492	492
Vermont	19	.....	19
Virgin Islands	1	3	4
Washington	.....	27	27
West Virginia	80	229	309
Wisconsin	127	469	596
Wyoming	.....	3	3
Total [1]	6,059	4,566	10,625

[1] Figures do not add exactly because of rounding.

The State unemployment taxes

The States finance their programs with employer payroll taxes imposed on at least the first $7,000 paid annually to each employee.[1] States generally adopt a taxable wage base at least as high as the Federal level because they would otherwise lose the 2.7 percent credit on the difference between the Federal taxable wage base and State taxable wage base. As of January 1984, 32 States had taxable wage bases higher than the Federal taxable wage base, ranging up to $21,400 in Alaska and all wages in Puerto Rico.

Although the standard State tax rate is 2.7 percent, State tax rates based on unemployment experience can range from zero on some employers in eight States up to a maximum as high as 10.5 percent in South Dakota. Estimated national average State tax rates on taxable wages and total wages for 1983 were 2.8 and 1.1 percent, respectively. Estimated average State tax rates on taxable wages ranged 0.9 percent in Texas to 5.0 percent in Michigan. Estimated average State tax rates on total wages varied from 0.3 percent in Texas to 3.0 percent in Puerto Rico.

Since the beginning of 1983, 24 States increased their taxable wage bases and 2 States reduced their bases. The changes ranged

[1] Alabama, Alaska, and New Jersey also tax employees.

from minus 10 percent in Utah to 36 percent in Wyoming. The Department of Labor provided estimated 1983 average State tax rates in May 1983 before some States amended their laws. Thirty-one States had increases in their estimated 1983 average tax rates on taxable wages and 14 States had decreases. The changes ranged from minus 38 percent in Kentucky to 150 percent in Oklahoma. Also, 32 States had increases in their estimated 1983 average tax rate on total wages and 10 States had decreases. The changes varied from minus 86 percent in Nebraska to 125 percent in Oklahoma.

Administrative Financing and Allocation

State unemployment insurance administrative expenses are Federally financed. A portion of revenue from the Federal unemployment tax (FUTA) is designated for administration and to maintain a system of public employment offices.

FUTA revenue flows into three Federal accounts in the Unemployment Trust Fund: (1) the Employment Security Administration Account (ESSA), (2) the Extended Unemployment Compensation Account (EUCA), and (3) the Federal Unemployment Account (FUA). Authorized by title IX of the Social Security Act, ESSA finances administrative costs associated with Federal and State unemployment compensation and employment services.

Under current law, sixty percent of FUTA revenue is allocated to ESAA. Funds authorized for administration are limited to 95 percent of the estimated annual revenue that is expected to flow to ESAA from the Federal unemployment tax. The amount is estimated after transfer of FUTA receipts earmarked for the extended unemployment compensation account. Funds for administration may be augmented by three-eighths of the amount in ESAA at the beginning of the fiscal year, or $150 million, whichever is less, if the rate of insured unemployment is at least 15 percent higher than it was over a corresponding calendar quarter in the immediately preceding year.

Title III of the Social Security Act authorizes payment to each State, with an approved unemployment insurance law, such amounts as are deemed necessary for the proper and efficient administration of such law during the fiscal year. Allocations are based on (1) the population of the State, (2) an estimate of the number of persons covered by the State unemployment insurance law, (3) an estimate of the cost of proper and efficient administration of such law; and (4) such other factors as the Secretary of Labor finds relevant.

Subject to the limit of available resources, the allocation of State grants for administration is the summation of resources derived in three major areas, the Unemployment Insurance Service (UI), the Employment Service (ES), and Administrative Staff and Technical Services (AS&T)/Nonpersonal Services (NPS). Each area has its own allocation methodology subject to general constraints set forth in the Social Security Act.

Each year, as part of the development of the President's Budget, the Department of Labor in conjunction with the Department of Treasury, estimates revenue expected from FUTA and the appro-

priate amount which will be available for administration (and the Federal share of extended benefits). The estimate of FUTA revenues is based on several factors: (1) a wage base of $7,000 per employee, (2) a tax rate of 0.8 percent (0.48 percentage points for administration and 0.32 percentage points for extended benefits), (3) the administration's projection of the level of unemployment and the growth in wages, and (4) the level of covered employment subject to FUTA. Additionally, a determination is made based on the administration's forecast for unemployment as to whether the rate will increase by at least 15 percent.

Each year the President's Budget sets forth an estimate of national unemployment in terms of the volume of unemployment claims per week. This is characterized as average weekly insured unemployment (AWIU). A portion of AWIU is expressed as "base" and the remainder as "contingency." At the present time, the base is set at the level of resources required to process an average weekly volume of 2.1 million weeks of unemployment.

Resources available to each State to administer its unemployment compensation program (i.e., process claims and pay benefits) are provided from either "base" funds or "contingency" funds. At the beginning of the fiscal year, only the base funds are allocated while contingency funds are allocated on a needs basis as workload materializes. Base funds are distributed to the State for use throughout the fiscal year and are available regardless of the level of unemployment (workload) realized. If a State processes workloads in excess of the base level they receive the contingency funds determined by the extent of the resources required to process the additional workload.

The allocation of the base UI grant funds to each State is determined by:

(1) Estimating, based on the known relative share of each State to the U.S. total, what portion of the estimated workload for a given fiscal year a State may be expected to process;

(2) Determining the resources required to process the anticipated workload. These resources are derived from work measurement studies conducted in each State which establish the number of minutes required to accomplish specific tasks. the results are quantified as minutes per unit (MPU) per program function; and

(3) Obtaining the number of work hours per staff year in each State.

The anticipated UI administrative grant amounts for each State are then forecast and summed. Resources are expressed in terms of staff years. The number of staff years required in each State is the product of the estimated workload and the required processing time (i.e., MPU's) divided by the hours worked. If the number of staff years derived from this calculation exceeds the number available for allocation, the allocation is adjusted by reducing workloads and/or MPU's. The final staff year allocations for each State are then multiplied by the cost per staff year (i.e., State salary level) for a given State to determine dollar funding levels. Each Department of Labor regional office may redistribute the resources available to the States in their area.

The resources available for AS&T/NPS are also determined during the development of the President's budget. The AS&T function provides funding for the administrative staff and technical services which are part of the State's agency-wide overhead and are considered to benefit all UI and ES grant programs. Nonpersonal services include: supplies, travel, communications, premises and equipment.

The AS&T/NPS allocation process is accomplished in four areas. The first area, administration and management, provides each State with a set minimum number of positions, with additional positions above the minimum determined by the number of employment service and unemployment insurance positions allocated. Second, funding for nonpersonal services is provided by setting a minimum amount for each State and allocating additional funds based on UI and ES positions and the population density in each State. Third, for office space, the prior year actual cost per grant staff year is determined, then inflated by the national percentage increase for NPS, and finally multiplied by the projected ES and UI positions. Fourth, funding for automatic data processing (ADP) is provided based on prior year actual cost, then inflated by the national percentage increase for NPS. Adjustments are made each fiscal year to reflect changes in the mode of operation of each State agency. There is also a component in the process which provides funding for ADP staff.

In any given year a hold harmless factor which assures that no State agency receives less than 95 percent of a prior year's level may be used. A last calculation is made to make pro rata adjustments to dollars actually available.

Recent Major Legislation

Major Federal laws passed by recent sessions of Congress and some of their provisions are:

(1) The Employment Security Amendments of 1970 (Public Law 91-373) expanded FUTA coverage primarily to small businesses, nonprofit organizations, and higher educational institutions. It also raised the taxable wage base from the original $3,000 to $4,200 in 1972; increased the minimum, net Federal unemployment tax rate from 0.4 to 0.5 percent in 1970; and created the Federal-State extended benefits program.

(2) The Unemployment Compensation Amendments of 1976 (Public Law 94-566), extended FUTA coverage primarily to State-local government workers and certain agricultural and domestic labor. It also raised the taxable wage base to $6,000 in 1978 and temporarily increased the minimum, net Federal unemployment tax rate from 0.5 to 0.7 percent in 1977.

(3) The Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1980 (Public Law 96-499) added among other provisions a denial of extended benefits to claimants under certain circumstances who have rejected a minimum wage job.

(4) The Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1981 (Public Law 97-35) imposed interest charges up to 10 percent per annum under certain conditions on loans obtained by State UC programs after

April 1, 1982. It also cut an estimated $3 to $4 billion from the Extended Benefits program in fiscal year 1983.

(5) The Tax Equity and Fiscal Responsibility Act of 1982 (Public Law 97-248) increased the taxable wage base from $6,000 to $7,000 and raised the minimum, net Federal unemployment tax rate to 0.8 percent in 1983. It also raised the gross tax and credit rates in 1985 to 6.2 and 5.4 percent, respectively. This leaves the minimum, net Federal rate unaffected, but raises the maximum, potential, net tax rate in States with delinquent loans from 3.4 to 6.2 percent. The Act also created the temporary Federal supplemental compensation program, which authorized 6 to 10 additional weeks of benefits through March 31, 1983.

(6) The Surface Transportation Assistance Act (Public Law 97-424), passed in the lame-duck session of Congress, added 2 to 6 weeks to the Federal Supplemental Compensation program for a combined maximum in that program of 8 to 16 weeks.

(7) The Social Security Amendments of 1983 (Public Law 98-21) extended the Federal supplemental compensation program through September 30, 1983, providing a maximum of 8 to 14 weeks of benefits. It also established conditions under which States could defer the payment of interest on loans from the Federal Unemployment Account and qualify for reduced FUTA credit reductions.

(8) The Federal Supplemental Compensation Amendments of 1983 (Public Law 98-135) extended the Federal Supplemental Compensation program through March 31, 1985, providing a maximum of 8 to 14 weeks of benefits.

Performance of the Unemployment Compensation System in the 1980's

Table 3 provides some historical data on total unemployment and insured unemployment since 1970. Several points are apparent:

(1) The percent of unemployed persons receiving unemployment compensation (UC) has dropped dramatically from a peak of 76 percent in 1975 to 44 percent in 1983. The latest figure for July 1984 is even lower at only 31 percent.

(2) The gap between the total unemployment rate (TUR) and the insured unemployment rate (IUR) grew dramatically from 1.8 percentage points in 1971 to 5.8 percentage points in 1983. Although this gap has dropped recently to 4.8 percentage points as of July 1984, the ratio has climbed from 2.5 in 1983 to 2.8 in July 1984, double its 1971 value. This occurred because the IUR dropped proportionately more than the TUR as the economic recovery proceeded in 1984.

(3) Benefits paid for by the States expressed as a percent of total wages paid by covered employers were somewhat above 1 percent in the 1980's. This is significantly lower than it would have been if a higher proportion of unemployed persons had received UC.

(4) The percent of unemployed persons who were unemployed more than one-half of a year was 23.8 percent in 1983 and 21.0 percent in July 1984. This is well above the 1976 peak of 18.2 percent.

Various factors could explain why fewer persons have been receiving UC in the 1980's:

(1) State UC laws and administrative practices may have tightened since 1979 in response to financial problems in the State programs.

(2) Because 3 years of economic stagnation in 1980 through 1982 may have limited the amount of work job losers could get, they may not have qualified for UC benefits.

(3) Federal law has cut UC benefits to the long-term unemployed and to pensioners. Also, it has applied the Federal income tax to UC for a portion of UC claimants after 1978. The taxation of UC lowers the value of UC benefits after taxes, which raises the cost of remaining unemployed. As a result, UC claimants try to go back to work earlier, which tends to lower the number of persons receiving UC.

Recent research has pointed to benefit cuts as the most plausible explanation for the drop in the number of persons receiving UC.

TABLE 3.—HISTORICAL DATA ON INSURED UNEMPLOYMENT AND TOTAL UNEMPLOYMENT

Year	Total unemployment rate (TUR) (percent)	Insured unemployment rate (IUR) (percent)	Gap between TUR and IUR	Ratio of TUR to IUR	Percent of all unemployed receiving (UI)	State benefits paid as a percent of covered wages	Percent of unemployed who were unemployed more than 26 weeks [1]
1971	5.9	4.1	1.8	1.4	52	1.2	10.4
1972	5.6	3.5	2.1	1.6	45	0.9	11.6
1973	4.9	2.7	2.2	1.8	41	0.7	7.9
1974	5.6	3.5	2.1	1.6	50	1.0	7.4
1975	8.5	6.0	2.5	1.4	76	2.1	11.6
1976	7.7	4.6	3.1	1.7	67	1.5	18.2
1977	7.0	3.9	3.1	1.8	56	1.2	14.6
1978	6.0	3.3	2.7	1.8	43	0.9	10.4
1979	5.8	2.9	2.9	2.0	42	0.8	8.7
1980	7.1	3.9	3.2	1.8	50	1.3	10.7
1981	7.6	3.5	4.1	2.2	41	1.1	14.1
1982	9.7	4.7	5.0	2.1	45	1.6	16.6
1983	9.6	3.8	5.8	2.5	44	1.3	23.8
1984	[2] 7.5	[2] 2.7	[2] 4.8	[2] 2.8	[2] 31	[3] 1.0	[3] 21.0

[1] Simple averages of quarterly figures.
[2] Data for the month of July only.
[3] Average for the first two quarters of 1984.
Source: U.S. Department of Labor.

APPENDIX

STATISTICAL DATA ON UNEMPLOYMENT AND HISTORICAL INFORMATION ON THE UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION PROGRAM

The following tables and charts provide statistical data on unemployment and historical information on the unemployment compensation program.

WEEKS CLAIMED* AS A PERCENT OF TOTAL UNEMPLOYMENT

YEAR	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	AVG
1967	51.8%	51.9%	54.0%	54.4%	49.9%	29.7%	39.1%	40.7%	33.0%	32.7%	35.2%	47.1%	42.9%
1968	56.7	49.8	51.7	50.3	44.6	26.1	33.8	38.5	33.4	34.1	38.1	47.7	41.8
1969	54.3	54.4	52.1	47.9	42.7	26.6	34.6	36.0	30.8	32.7	40.0	51.0	41.4
1970	57.5	53.8	51.6	53.0	53.2	36.1	42.3	44.8	41.5	44.3	48.1	53.1	47.8
1971	58.4	58.3	60.6	59.4	56.0	42.5	45.0	47.7	44.3	46.2	46.5	54.6	51.6
1972	56.3	58.4	56.2	52.2	49.0	35.7	40.7	37.7	33.0	33.7	37.6	47.5	45.1
1973	50.5	45.9	46.1	43.6	42.6	31.4	36.2	37.3	33.9	38.0	38.4	48.2	41.1
1974	53.4	54.4	57.1	59.6	54.5	40.4	43.4	43.9	39.5	41.9	47.8	59.9	49.5
1975	65.6	73.4	76.8	81.0	79.2	71.7	77.2	79.4	73.4	73.7	75.8	79.6	75.5
1976	77.7	75.4	76.2	72.7	72.1	58.1	66.1	65.9	59.8	59.2	59.9	63.4	67.4
1977	66.5	66.0	66.1	65.6	59.0	45.5	52.4	49.2	46.7	48.1	49.3	56.5	56.3
1978	54.3	54.3	50.0	47.4	44.0	36.2	39.4	41.5	34.8	37.0	34.2	42.6	43.3
1979	47.6	47.6	46.5	47.4	42.2	33.2	39.1	38.4	36.5	37.8	39.7	48.7	42.1
1980	51.2	51.4	53.1	52.3	49.1	44.6	49.1	48.5	54.5	48.7	49.5	54.0	50.4
1981	53.7	49.7	48.9	45.6	40.4	35.1	37.4	36.9	35.7	34.1	37.5	41.1	41.4
1982	47.1	43.6	47.8	49.2	44.8	40.1	41.6	41.7	42.6	48.3	49.?	47.2	45.3
1983 R	50.4	52.4	50.4	52.8	52.5	39.8	39.1	36.2	33.7	33.2	39.1	40.5	43.9
1984 P	40.0	37.8	38.1	35.9	33.8	29.8	31.4						

* State UI, UCFE, UCX, RR, EB, FSB, SUA, FSC for the week of the 12th; data are seasonally unadjusted.
R = Revised
P = Preliminary

Source: USDOL/ETA/UIS
Division of Actuarial Services
08/03/84

Number Unemployed 27 Weeks or Longer
as a Percent of All Unemployed

	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
1971	8.7%	11.1	11.0	10.8
1972	12.1	13.5	10.8	9.8
1973	8.6	8.5	7.0	7.4
1974	6.8	8.3	7.5	7.1
1975	8.7	14.8	18.7	19.1
1976	19.7	20.1	16.7	16.3
1977	15.5	16.5	13.6	12.9
1978	11.1	11.8	10.1	8.7
1979	9.0	9.5	8.1	8.3
1980	8.3	9.9	11.1	13.5
1981	15.3	15.0	13.7	12.3
1982	13.0	16.7	17.1	19.4
1983	23.2	26.3	23.8	21.9
1984	21.0	21.0		

Source: U.S. Department of Labor.

EXHAUSTIONS -- REGULAR PROGRAM
(thousands)

	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984
January	162	169	152	147	229	332	261	211	184	215	309	258	421	269
February	158	168	127	129	230	295	251	184	160	201	275	267	394	245
March	188	184	143	146	278	326	290	201	193	220	291	341	470	251
April	182	171	138	167	369	305	265	192	185	259	289	362	431	245
May	167	179	141	178	406	273	242	193	195	251	246	338	398	248
June	180	159	119	159	438	282	254	176	162	246	244	378	383	211
July	164	149	119	190	487	263	215	151	169	298	247	360	336	
August	161	153	124	174	413	254	234	158	166	256	215	365	341	
September	149	121	100	145	370	239	198	138	140	254	207	351	264	
October	136	117	111	155	350	212	183	133	161	292	200	347	244	
November	140	123	110	152	291	231	192	144	159	259	201	384	249	
December	154	120	112	186	336	251	192	149	162	319	265	424	248	
Total	1942	1811	1495	1926	4195	3262	2776	2030	2037	3072	2989	4175	4180	

EXHAUSTIONS -- EXTENDED BENEFITS
(thousands)

	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984
January	10	52	366	177	126	11	24	169	9	91	7
February	9	50	215	166	66	10	15	128	14	95	6
March	10	100	244	187	50	13	18	134	38	128	7
April	13	161	253	177	45	15	28	117	114	153	6
May	62	207	190	159	49	31	74	95	134	156	12
June	65	228	197	170	49	19	66	90	193	120	3
July	55	245	175	141	50	13	67	48	128	44	
August	41	245	178	92	38	12	64	21	121	23	
September	38	271	180	94	23	11	139	23	126	11	
October	47	294	174	137	30	14	208	15	126	7	
November	46	258	187	136	12	12	147	14	93	6	
December	47	286	178	137	10	11	189	11	94	6	
Total	441	2398	2536	1774	549	172	1039	862	1188	840	

EXHAUSTIONS -- FSC
(thousands)

	1982	1983	1984
January	0	226	225
February	0	419	168
March	0	315	145
April	0	68	111
May	0	113	110
June	0	730	93
July	0	352	
August	0	291	
September	0	300	
October	18	215	
November	350	130	
December	314	424	
Total	682	3582	

Note: FSC exhaustions are not additive because reachback provisions caused claimants to receive as many as three final payments.

U.S. AVERAGE BENEFIT COST RATE

(REGULAR STATE UI PLUS 1/2 EB AS % OF COVERED WAGES)

YEAR	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	AVG.
1971	1.52	1.19	1.05	1.06	1.20
1972	1.23	0.92	0.78	0.72	0.91
1973	0.96	0.72	0.62	0.66	0.74
1974	1.13	0.98	0.89	1.13	1.03
1975	2.31	2.31	1.90	1.68	2.05
1976	1.85	1.42	1.28	1.30	1.46
1977	1.62	1.17	1.00	1.02	1.20
1978	1.19	0.82	0.73	0.70	0.86
1979	1.03	0.77	0.73	0.81	0.84
1980	1.23	1.23	1.32	1.21	1.25
1981	1.31	1.02	0.93	1.09	1.09
1982	1.61	1.56	1.55	1.66	1.59
1983	1.87	1.42	1.02	0.88	1.30
1984	1.13	0.87			1.00

NOTE: 1971-1974 EB DATA NOT AVAILABLE.

U.S. AVERAGE WAGE REPLACEMENT RATE

(RATIO OF AWBA TO AWW)

YEAR	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	AVG.
1971	0.347	0.346	0.344	0.356	0.348
1972	0.356	0.356	0.355	0.361	0.357
1973	0.354	0.350	0.343	0.354	0.350
1974	0.349	0.349	0.358	0.365	0.355
1975	0.352	0.358	0.366	0.377	0.363
1976	0.363	0.362	0.356	0.366	0.362
1977	0.358	0.351	0.347	0.362	0.354
1978	0.360	0.351	0.345	0.357	0.353
1979	0.350	0.345	0.345	0.362	0.351
1980	0.350	0.358	0.359	0.363	0.357
1981	0.343	0.346	0.348	0.363	0.350
1982	0.356	0.362	0.366	0.377	0.365
1983	0.365	0.364	0.356	0.357	0.360
1984	0.362	0.360			0.361

** PREPARED BY DOL/ETA/UIS/DAS **

Table 1. Civilian labor force and unemployment by State
(Numbers in thousands)

State	Civilian labor force				Unemployment							
					Number				Percent of labor force			
	May		June		May		June		May		June	
	1983	1984	1983	1984P	1983	1984	1983	1984P	1983	1984	1983	1984p
Alabama	1,782.7	1,777.0	1,787.5	1,795.4	247.7	185.5	244.4	194.2	13.9	10.4	13.7	10.8
Alaska	232.1	242.5	241.1	250.0	25.1	25.6	24.3	24.7	10.8	10.6	10.1	9.9
Arizona	1,381.6	1,405.0	1,374.4	1,395.2	131.0	71.9	133.4	75.0	9.5	5.1	9.7	5.4
Arkansas	1,038.1	1,082.1	1,032.0	1,071.1	107.7	93.5	104.1	96.7	10.4	8.6	10.1	9.0
California[1]	12,259.3	12,433.7	12,447.6	12,699.2	1,215.6	898.2	1,252.7	940.7	9.9	7.2	10.1	7.4
Colorado	1,673.3	1,706.7	1,706.3	1,743.0	115.8	86.2	111.8	86.9	6.9	5.0	6.6	5.0
Connecticut	1,606.8	1,646.8	1,631.7	1,682.2	95.3	68.2	97.2	71.8	5.9	4.1	6.0	4.3
Delaware	297.2	309.4	304.2	314.6	24.0	15.1	25.4	20.9	8.1	4.9	8.4	6.6
District of Columbia	325.1	311.1	325.6	314.7	38.2	30.6	36.1	27.9	11.8	9.8	11.1	8.9
Florida[1]	4,743.3	5,032.1	4,948.4	5,067.0	412.0	304.5	433.7	336.0	8.7	6.1	8.8	6.6
Georgia	2,684.8	2,771.9	2,714.4	2,812.8	208.3	163.0	206.5	171.3	7.8	5.9	7.6	6.1
Hawaii	473.5	477.7	477.8	483.3	30.5	26.4	31.6	29.4	6.4	5.5	6.6	6.1
Idaho	460.3	461.1	476.7	473.5	44.9	31.5	44.9	28.8	9.8	6.8	9.4	6.1
Illinois[1]	5,610.3	5,581.2	5,659.1	5,736.0	660.3	489.3	721.0	505.7	11.8	8.8	12.7	8.8
Indiana	2,619.1	2,635.8	2,604.4	2,660.6	299.3	235.1	291.0	226.8	11.4	8.9	11.2	8.5
Iowa	1,461.7	1,441.1	1,474.0	1,445.9	120.5	97.5	115.9	93.6	8.2	6.8	7.9	6.5
Kansas	1,195.1	1,200.5	1,212.6	1,217.1	73.6	59.6	74.3	59.1	6.2	5.0	6.1	4.9
Kentucky	1,721.7	1,746.2	1,747.8	1,772.8	209.9	157.1	210.9	157.5	12.2	9.0	12.1	8.9
Louisiana	1,929.9	1,930.1	1,944.5	1,958.5	237.5	172.6	243.0	183.2	12.3	8.9	12.5	9.4
Maine	535.2	554.5	548.3	577.7	51.2	36.2	46.2	33.6	9.6	6.5	8.4	5.8
Maryland	2,227.2	2,225.0	2,242.2	2,269.2	152.2	109.1	152.6	113.3	6.8	4.9	6.8	5.0
Massachusetts[1]	2,935.8	3,018.8	3,008.4	3,083.8	191.6	119.6	225.1	137.9	6.5	4.0	7.5	4.5
Michigan[1]	4,399.9	4,395.1	4,434.7	4,451.5	643.3	496.5	649.6	502.7	14.7	11.3	14.6	11.3
Minnesota	2,196.2	2,256.8	2,234.3	2,315.3	183.0	131.6	177.9	143.1	8.3	5.8	8.0	6.2
Mississippi	1,084.8	1,051.7	1,093.5	1,068.4	146.0	99.8	151.9	112.3	13.5	9.5	13.9	10.5

Missouri	2,373.0	2,401.4	2,388.9	2,428.5	241.3	171.6	239.4	172.7	10.2	7.1	10.0	7.1
Montana	395.7	406.7	409.8	417.4	34.5	29.5	35.4	32.4	8.7	7.2	8.6	7.8
Nebraska	800.5	797.9	809.9	811.3	45.9	28.5	45.2	29.1	5.7	3.6	5.6	3.6
Nevada	488.5	497.0	494.3	498.4	49.6	32.9	47.2	34.8	10.2	6.6	9.6	7.0
New Hampshire	498.6	510.9	509.3	529.5	28.2	24.1	23.6	20.6	5.7	4.7	4.6	3.9
New Jersey[1]	3,615.0	3,885.6	3,698.7	3,825.1	271.8	243.1	314.9	202.0	7.5	6.3	8.5	5.3
New Mexico	607.9	618.1	617.5	624.6	62.9	42.3	65.6	46.1	10.3	6.8	10.6	7.4
New York[1]	7,856.1	7,990.4	8,197.0	8,067.9	668.0	509.2	749.2	582.9	8.5	6.4	9.1	7.2
North Carolina	2,940.7	3,016.8	2,990.4	3,076.5	280.3	175.4	274.5	191.2	9.5	5.8	9.2	6.2
North Dakota	327.7	339.4	331.8	340.4	18.3	14.3	18.1	14.5	5.6	4.2	5.5	4.3
Ohio[1]	5,153.3	5,086.0	5,253.2	5,183.2	662.7	493.3	669.8	468.5	12.9	9.7	12.8	9.0
Oklahoma	1,575.2	1,563.7	1,589.9	1,592.3	160.0	106.0	159.1	103.7	10.2	6.8	10.0	6.5
Oregon	1,344.7	1,315.4	1,379.3	1,341.3	154.9	122.9	160.5	123.1	11.5	9.3	10.2	9.2
Pennsylvania[1]	5,443.3	5,429.2	5,623.9	5,639.7	661.1	473.3	723.3	517.9	12.1	8.7	12.9	9.2
Rhode Island	479 *	481.5	486.2	491.1	38.9	30.5	40.2	31.3	8.1	6.3	8.3	6.4
South Carolina	1,484.2	1,511.7	1,499.7	1,522.4	157.2	107.7	152.9	102.3	10.6	7.1	10.2	6.7
South Dakota	335.7	345.9	348.3	359.5	17.4	14.5	18.2	15.3	5.2	4.2	5.2	4.3
Tennessee	2,209.4	2,206.4	2,221.6	2,229.5	270.9	182.7	269.6	193.8	12.3	8.3	12.1	8.7
Texas[1]	7,471.5	7,924.5	7,701.9	8,090.5	596.3	462.1	656.9	444.7	8.0	5.6	8.5	5.5
Utah	689.8	698.1	698.9	704.9	71.2	45.5	69.9	43.5	10.3	6.5	10.0	6.2
Vermont	266.3	265.6	267.1	268.7	19.8	17.2	17.9	15.3	7.4	6.5	6.7	5.7
Virginia	2,723.2	2,806.6	2,775.4	2,863.0	162.9	119.9	160.5	134.0	6.0	4.3	5.8	4.7
Washington	2,069.5	2,069.0	2,136.6	2,084.9	234.1	198.7	230.5	195.0	11.3	9.6	10.8	9.4
West Virginia	776.2	760.6	777.9	764.5	145.6	104.5	142.1	104.5	18.8	13.7	18.3	13.7
Wisconsin	2,465.7	2,433.0	2,459.5	2,457.6	259.6	168.2	246.2	175.3	10.6	6.9	10.0	7.1
Wyoming	264.4	260.2	279.5	266.9	24.3	16.4	24.6	14.4	9.2	6.3	8.8	5.4
Puerto Rico	938.3	939.9	955.1	939.8	216.5	189.1	226.7	191.4	23.1	20.1	23.7	20.4

[1] Data are obtained directly from the Current Population Survey. (See "Explanatory Notes" for State and Area Labor Force Data in Employment and Earnings, Monthly.)

[2] Data not available.

p = preliminary.

NOTE: Data refer to place of residence. Unemployment rates are computed from unrounded data. Estimates for 1983 have been benchmarked to 1983 Current Population Survey annual averages. Except in 10 States designated by footnote 1, estimates for 1984 are provisional and will be revised when new benchmark information becomes available. Data for Puerto Rico are derived from a monthly household survey similar to the Current Population Survey and are not subject to revision.

Table 3. Unemployment rates by State and selected metropolitan areas
(Percent)

State and area	May		June	
	1983	1984	1983	1984p
Alabama	13.9	10.4	13.7	10.8
Birmingham	13.4	9.5	12.9	9.6
Huntsville	10.2	8.1	10.3	8.4
Mobile	15.9	12.1	15.4	12.0
Montgomery	11.2	8.4	11.8	9.1
Tuscaloosa	13.4	10.3	13.1	10.1
Alaska	10.8	10.6	10.1	9.9
Arizona	9.5	5.1	9.7	5.4
Phoenix	7.4	3.9	7.4	3.9
Tucson	9.3	4.4	9.3	4.3
Arkansas	10.4	8.6	10.1	9.0
Fayetteville-Springdale	7.2	5.5	7.3	5.6
Fort Smith[1]	11.6	9.1	11.2	9.6
Little Rock-North Little Rock	8.2	6.8	8.1	6.9
Pine Bluff	10.9	9.6	10.9	9.9
California[2]	9.9	7.2	10.1	7.4
Anaheim-Santa Ana-Garden Grove	6.5	4.2	7.0	4.2
Bakersfield	13.4	11.2	12.6	10.1
Fresno	16.4	12.3	13.4	10.4
Los Angeles-Long Beach[2]	10.1	7.1	10.2	8.4
Modesto	20.8	17.5	20.4	15.6
Oxnard-Simi Valley-Ventura	9.1	7.0	9.9	7.2
Riverside-San Bernardino-Ontario	10.8	8.3	11.4	8.0
Sacramento	10.4	7.6	10.6	7.5
Salinas-Seaside-Monterey	11.5	8.3	10.7	8.0
San Diego	8.5	5.8	9.1	5.5
San Francisco-Oakland	8.0	5.9	8.5	5.9
San Jose	7.6	4.8	7.9	4.8
Santa Barbara-Santa Maria-Lompoc	7.5	5.2	8.0	5.2
Santa Rosa	9.6	6.5	9.4	6.3
Stockton	16.1	12.3	16.4	12.2
Vallejo-Fairfield-Napa	11.0	6.5	10.8	7.8
Colorado	6.9	5.0	6.6	5.0
Denver-Boulder	5.7	4.1	5.6	4.2
Connecticut	5.9	4.1	6.0	4.3
Bridgeport	7.2	4.9	7.3	4.9
Hartford	5.4	3.9	5.4	4.0
New Britain	7.0	4.8	6.7	4.8
New Haven-West Haven	6.2	4.4	6.7	4.7
Stamford	4.1	2.6	4.1	2.7
Waterbury	7.3	4.7	6.4	4.8
Decatur	16.6	9.4	16.5	9.2
Kankakee	16.5	11.7	17.4	12.6
Peoria	16.1	10.7	18.4	10.6
Rockford	14.3	8.9	15.2	8.9
Springfield	8.8	6.6	9.2	6.6
Indiana	11.4	8.9	11.2	8.5
Anderson	13.1	8.0	11.9	8.5
Elkhart	6.3	5.0	6.3	5.8
Evansville[1]	11.0	8.1	12.2	9.1
Fort Wayne	11.5	8.0	10.8	7.6
Gary-Hammond-East Chicago	16.1	13.7	15.7	13.4
Indianapolis	9.9	7.4	9.9	7.2
Lafayette-West Lafayette	7.9	6.1	8.8	6.3
Muncie	12.6	8.8	12.7	9.3
South Bend	9.1	7.1	9.6	7.0
Terre Haute	13.5	10.6	12.9	9.3
Iowa	8.2	6.8	7.9	6.5
Cedar Rapids	8.7	7.3	8.0	6.9
Des Moines	7.6	5.6	7.4	5.5
Dubuque	12.0	8.1	11.9	7.7
Sioux City[1]	8.1	6.7	8.0	7.1
Waterloo-Cedar Falls	12.8	10.8	12.1	10.1
Kansas	6.2	5.0	6.1	4.9
Lawrence	5.1	4.4	5.8	4.8
Topeka	6.6	5.4	6.9	5.3
Wichita	7.7	5.6	7.7	5.6
Kentucky	12.2	9.0	12.1	8.9
Lexington-Fayette	5.8	4.3	5.8	4.5
Louisville[1]	11.5	8.6	11.4	8.6
Owensboro	10.8	8.6	10.5	9.3
Louisiana	12.3	8.9	12.5	9.4
Alexandria	12.0	9.1	12.2	9.3
Baton Rouge	10.2	7.3	10.8	8.2
Lafayette	8.4	5.9	8.9	6.0
Lake Charles	14.3	13.4	14.5	13.6
Monroe	11.0	9.1	11.3	9.3
New Orleans	10.7	8.1	10.9	8.5
Shreveport	11.7	7.1	11.8	7.6
Maine	9.6	6.5	8.4	5.8
Lewiston-Auburn	9.6	6.7	9.0	6.1
Portland	7.0	3.9	6.6	3.7

Delaware	8.1	4.9	8.4	6.6	Maryland	6.8	4.9	6.8	5.8
Wilmington[1]	8.2	5.2	8.8	7.4	Baltimore	7.9	5.8	7.8	5.8
District of Columbia	11.8	9.8	11.1	8.9	Massachusetts[2]	6.5	4.0	7.5	4.5
Washington SMSA[1]	5.1	3.9	5.1	4.1	Boston	5.6	3.5	6.5	4.0
					Brockton	7.8	4.6	8.7	5.4
Florida[2]	8.7	6.1	8.8	6.6	Fall River[1]	9.0	6.2	9.7	6.4
Daytona Beach	7.1	4.8	7.5	5.4	Fitchburg-Leominster	8.4	4.0	9.3	4.8
Fort Lauderdale-Hollywood	7.6	5.0	7.5	5.3	Lawrence-Haverhill[1]	7.1	5.2	8.1	5.6
Fort Myers-Cape Coral	7.9	5.3	7.3	5.8	Lowell	5.2	3.0	6.0	3.9
Gainesville	6.8	3.8	6.6	3.8	New Bedford	9.0	5.6	9.6	6.1
Jacksonville	8.8	5.6	8.3	6.2	Pittsfield	7.5	4.9	8.2	5.8
Lakeland-Winter Haven	14.2	11.2	14.3	12.5	Springfield-Chicopee-Holyoke	7.0	4.4	8.6	4.7
Melbourne-Titusville-Cocoa	7.7	5.2	8.2	5.9	Worcester	7.5	3.8	8.4	4.7
Miami	10.3	7.5	10.2	7.6					
Orlando	6.9	5.1	7.2	6.0	Michigan[1]	14.7	11.3	14.6	11.3
Pensacola	7.9	5.4	7.4	6.3	Ann Arbor	10.6	(3)	9.5	(3)
Sarasota	6.6	3.7	6.4	4.7	Battle Creek	15.0	(3)	15.0	(3)
Tallahassee	5.4	4.0	5.3	4.5	Bay City	16.8	(3)	17.6	(3)
Tampa-St. Petersburg	7.8	5.1	7.5	5.5	Benton Harbor	16.4	(3)	16.6	(3)
West Palm Beach-Boca Raton	8.7	6.2	9.3	7.0	Detroit	15.3	(3)	15.4	(3)
					Flint	16.0	(3)	16.7	(3)
Georgia	7.8	5.9	7.6	6.1	Grand Rapids	11.5	(3)	11.7	(3)
Albany	9.9	8.3	10.4	8.5	Jackson	16.4	(3)	17.4	(3)
Athens	7.0	5.2	6.6	5.2	Kalamazoo-Portage	11.4	(3)	11.2	(3)
Atlanta	6.5	4.9	6.6	5.1	Lansing-East Lansing	10.6	(3)	9.2	(3)
Augusta	9.4	7.0	9.3	7.0	Muskegon-Norton Shores-Muskegon Heights	18.2	(3)	17.8	(3)
Columbus	9.2	7.3	8.8	9.3	Saginaw	12.8	(3)	14.4	(3)
Macon	8.0	6.6	8.1	7.0					
Savannah	9.3	7.4	8.7	7.2	Minnesota	8.5	5.8	8.0	6.2
					Duluth-Superior[1]	17.6	10.5	15.6	10.4
Hawaii	6.4	5.5	6.6	6.1	Minneapolis-St.paul	7.0	4.5	6.8	5.0
Honolulu	5.8	5.0	5.8	5.4	Rochester	5.6	4.3	5.8	4.4
					St. Cloud	9.7	6.7	9.5	7.1
Idaho	9.8	6.8	9.4	6.1					
Boise City	7.6	5.3	8.0	4.9	Mississippi	13.5	9.5	13.9	10.5
					Jackson	8.8	5.9	9.3	6.5
Illinois[2]	11.8	8.8	12.7	8.8					
Bloomington-Normal	8.1	6.0	8.5	6.1	Missouri	10.2	7.1	10.0	7.1
Champaign-Urbana-Rantoul	6.8	5.6	7.5	5.5	Kansas City[1]	8.3	5.5	8.3	5.5
Chicago	10.5	8.2	11.0	8.4	St. Joseph	11.0	8.3	10.7	8.6
Davenport-Rock Island-Moline[1]	14.9	10.1	15.7	9.8	St. Louis[1]	11.0	8.1	11.2	8.1

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3. Unemployment rates by State and selected metropolitan areas-Continued
(Percent)

State and area	May		June	
	1983	1984	1983	1984p
Springfield	8.2	5.3	7.4	5.4
Montana	8.7	7.2	8.6	7.8
Nebraska	3.7	3.6	3.6	3.6
Lincoln	4.4	2.7	4.4	2.7
Omaha[1]	4.1	4.6	4.0	4.6
Nevada	10.2	6.6	9.6	7.0
Las Vegas	10.4	7.2	10.1	8.0
Reno	9.0	5.1	8.0	4.9
New Hampshire	5.7	4.7	4.6	3.9
Manchester	5.5	4.0	4.4	3.4
Nashua	4.5	2.7	4.0	2.7
New Jersey[2]	7.5	6.3	8.5	5.3
Atlantic City	8.2	7.2	8.9	5.7
Jersey City	12.5	11.1	13.6	9.3
Long Branch-Asbury Park	6.7	5.4	7.8	4.7
New Brunswick-Perth Amboy-Sayreville	6.9	5.9	7.9	4.9
Newark	7.2	5.9	8.3	5.0
Paterson-Clifton-Passaic	9.8	8.1	10.9	7.8
Trenton	6.0	4.6	7.3	4.2
Vineland-Millville-Bridgeton	13.6	13.5	15.9	11.9
New Mexico	10.3	6.8	10.6	7.4
Albuquerque	8.5	5.7	8.9	6.5
Las Cruces	9.3	7.0	9.8	7.2
New York[2]	8.5	6.4	9.1	7.2
Albany-Schenectady-Troy	7.7	5.3	8.5	5.3
Binghamton[1]	8.4	5.2	9.1	5.1
Buffalo	12.9	8.5	13.8	8.3
Elmira	11.6	7.3	11.6	6.8
Glens Falls	9.7	6.6	9.7	5.5
Nassau-Suffolk	6.3	4.5	7.6	4.9
New York	8.4	7.0	8.6	9.8
New York City[2]	8.9	7.6	8.9	10.8
Newburgh-Middletown	9.6	5.6	9.3	5.6
Poughkeepsie	6.6	4.3	7.6	4.1
Rochester	8.8	5.5	10.4	5.5
Syracuse	8.0	5.4	9.2	5.4
Utica-Rome	9.3	6.6	10.0	6.1
York	11.3	7.9	12.3	8.1
Rhode Island	8.1	6.3	8.3	6.4
Providence-Warwick-Pawtucket[1]	8.5	6.4	8.8	6.5
South Carolina	10.6	7.1	10.2	6.7
Charleston-North Charleston	8.9	5.9	9.2	5.6
Columbia	7.8	4.9	7.9	4.8
Greenville-Spartanburg	9.6	6.3	9.1	5.8
South Dakota	5.2	4.2	5.2	4.3
Sioux Falls	4.6	3.2	4.2	3.1
Tennessee	12.3	8.3	12.1	8.7
Chattanooga[1]	10.4	8.0	10.3	8.3
Johnson City-Kingsport-Bristol	11.5	8.1	11.2	8.5
Knoxville	11.4	7.7	11.4	8.1
Memphis[1]	10.1	7.4	10.0	7.7
Nashville-Davidson	8.8	5.6	8.8	5.8
Texas[2]	8.0	5.6	8.5	5.5
Abilene	5.1	3.8	5.5	3.7
Amarillo	5.1	4.3	5.5	4.1
Austin	4.2	3.2	4.5	3.2
Beaumont-Port Arthur-Orange	13.9	10.6	14.9	10.8
Brownsville-Harlingen-San Benito	15.2	12.6	16.0	12.1
Bryan-College Station	4.7	3.6	5.0	3.7
Corpus Christi	11.1	7.9	12.5	7.8
Dallas-Fort Worth	5.2	3.5	5.6	3.5
El Paso	12.3	8.6	12.6	8.5
Galveston-Texas City	12.0	9.0	12.7	8.7
Houston	9.6	6.6	10.2	6.3
Killeen-Temple	6.2	4.6	6.6	4.8
Laredo	26.1	17.3	26.5	16.4
Longview-Marshall	11.6	7.8	12.1	7.9
Lubbock	5.9	5.2	6.6	5.1
McAllen-Pharr-Edinburg	16.5	10.3	18.0	17.1
Midland	5.8	3.5	6.6	3.6
Odessa	9.7	4.8	10.3	4.6
San Angelo	5.3	3.6	5.8	3.9
San Antonio	6.0	4.3	6.5	4.7
Sherman-Denison	8.2	4.9	8.0	4.7
Texarkana[1]	9.8	7.6	10.0	7.9
Tyler	6.3	4.1	6.6	4.4
Waco	5.2	4.0	5.8	4.2
Wichita Falls	6.8	4.1	6.8	3.9

North Carolina	9.5	5.8	9.2	6.2
Asheville	8.4	5.6	7.9	6.1
Charlotte-Gastonia	7.5	4.4	7.6	4.6
Greensboro-Winston-Salem-High Point	8.6	4.8	8.3	5.4
Raleigh-Durham	4.9	3.1	5.2	3.4
North Dakota	5.6	4.2	5.5	4.3
Fargo-Moorehead[1]	5.3	3.5	5.6	3.7
Ohio[2]	12.9	9.7	12.8	9.8
Akron	13.0	10.2	12.6	9.5
Canton	15.8	11.2	14.9	10.1
Cincinnati[1]	11.0	8.6	10.8	8.3
Cleveland	12.2	9.7	12.2	8.8
Columbus	9.3	7.9	9.6	7.2
Dayton	10.6	8.3	10.8	7.7
Toledo[1]	13.4	(3)	12.8	(3)
Youngstown-Warren	17.5	11.8	17.2	10.7
Oklahoma	10.2	6.8	10.0	6.5
Enid	8.3	6.1	8.8	5.7
Lawton	7.0	5.2	6.8	5.4
Oklahoma City	7.6	5.1	7.3	4.9
Tulsa	11.2	7.6	11.1	7.3
Oregon	11.5	9.3	10.2	9.2
Eugene-Springfield	11.7	9.0	10.6	9.1
Medford	12.9	9.6	11.6	10.0
Portland[1]	10.7	8.1	9.9	8.1
Salem	11.2	9.4	9.3	9.0
Pennsylvania[2]	12.1	8.7	12.9	9.2
Allentown-Bethlehem-Easton[1]	12.7	8.2	12.8	8.9
Altoona	17.1	12.4	17.1	11.2
Erie	15.3	9.7	15.8	9.6
Harrisburg	7.1	5.8	7.3	5.3
Johnstown	21.3	13.5	21.8	14.2
Lancaster	6.8	4.5	7.2	5.0
Northeast Pennsylvania	11.5	10.3	12.6	10.9
Philadelphia[1]	8.6	6.7	9.3	6.9
Pittsburgh	14.8	10.7	15.8	11.3
Reading	10.7	7.2	11.4	7.5
Sharon	19.0	11.8	19.4	12.5
State College	10.6	7.1	12.2	8.4
Williamsport	15.4	11.0	15.8	11.0
Utah	10.3	6.5	10.0	6.2
Salt Lake City-Odgen	9.6	5.9	9.4	5.6
Vermont	7.4	6.5	6.7	5.7
Burlington	5.0	4.6	5.0	4.2
Virginia	6.0	4.3	5.8	4.7
Danville	7.7	6.6	7.9	7.2
Lynchburg	6.8	3.9	6.0	4.2
Newport News-Hampton	5.0	3.5	4.7	4.1
Norfolk-Virginia Beach-Portsmouth[1]	5.6	3.9	5.6	4.7
Petersburg-Colonial Heights-Hopewell	9.5	7.1	9.1	7.7
Richmond	5.1	3.4	4.6	4.0
Roanoke	5.8	4.3	6.0	4.3
Washington	11.3	9.6	10.8	9.4
Seattle-Everett	10.3	8.2	10.0	8.0
West Virginia	18.8	13.7	18.3	13.7
Charleston	13.7	11.5	13.8	11.6
Huntington-Ashland[1]	18.5	13.6	17.4	13.2
Parkersburg-Marietta[1]	15.9	12.4	15.2	11.9
Wheeling[1]	17.5	13.5	17.5	13.3
Wisconsin	10.6	6.9	10.0	7.1
Appleton-Oshkosh	10.0	6.8	9.3	6.7
Eau Claire	10.0	7.2	9.5	7.4
Green Bay	9.5	6.6	9.4	6.6
Janesville-Beloit	12.7	7.1	11.8	7.3
Kenosha	10.7	6.8	10.3	7.5
La Crosse	9.0	6.2	8.4	6.3
Madison	6.8	4.7	6.8	5.0
Milwaukee	11.0	6.6	10.5	6.9
Racine	12.9	7.5	12.3	7.9
Sheboygan	10.3	5.9	9.0	6.2
Wausau	11.5	8.5	10.7	8.7
Wyoming	9.2	6.3	8.8	5.4

[1] Includes interstate portion of area located in adjacent State.

[2] Data are obtained directly from the Current Population Survey. (See "Explanatory Notes" for State and Area Labor Force Data in Employment and Earnings, Monthly.)

[3] Data not available.

p = preliminary.

NOTE: Data refer to place of residence. Estimates for 1983 have been benchmarked to 1983 Current Population Survey annual averages. Except in the 10 States and 2 areas designated by footnote 2, estimates for 1984 are provisional and will be revised when new benchmark information becomes available.

STATE INSURED UNEMPLOYMENT RATES

S T A T E	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984 I	1984 II
ALABAMA	4.4	4.0	5.4	4.6	4.1	3.0
ALASKA	7.7	7.0	7.1	6.7	8.4	6.2
ARIZONA	2.5	2.4	4.1	3.2	2.2	1.9
ARKANSAS	4.8	4.3	5.6	4.6	4.5	3.1
CALIFORNIA	3.9	3.8	5.1	4.7	4.0	3.3
COLORADO	2.0	2.1	3.0	3.1	3.0	2.1
CONNECTICUT	2.7	2.6	3.4	2.9	2.5	1.7
DELAWARE	3.4	3.5	3.5	2.6	2.6	2.0
DIST OF COL	2.7	2.9	3.6	3.2	2.8	2.4
FLORIDA	2.0	1.7	2.5	2.1	1.4	1.3
GEORGIA	2.5	2.5	3.4	2.5	2.0	1.6
HAWAII	2.7	3.0	3.5	3.4	2.9	2.7
IDAHO	5.0	5.0	7.1	5.6	6.0	3.7
ILLINOIS	4.5	4.2	5.4	4.8	4.1	3.0
INDIANA	4.2	3.2	4.7	3.7	3.3	2.3
IOWA	3.2	2.8	4.4	3.7	3.7	2.4
KANSAS	2.6	2.3	4.0	3.1	2.7	2.0
KENTUCKY	5.4	4.5	5.8	4.9	4.5	3.1
LOUISIANA	2.8	2.7	4.5	5.2	4.5	3.8
MAINE	4.4	4.2	4.7	4.5	5.1	3.4
MARYLAND	3.1	3.1	4.2	3.5	3.3	2.2
MASSACHUSETTS	3.3	3.4	3.9	3.2	3.1	2.2
MICHIGAN	8.1	5.8	7.3	4.7	4.3	3.1
MINNESOTA	3.0	2.8	4.0	3.1	3.6	2.1
MISSISSIPPI	4.0	3.5	5.8	5.0	4.2	3.4
MISSOURI	4.2	3.7	4.3	3.5	3.5	2.2
MONTANA	4.4	4.1	5.2	4.8	5.6	3.9
NEBRASKA	1.9	1.9	2.7	2.7	3.2	1.8
NEVADA	3.1	3.4	4.6	4.0	3.7	2.7
NEW HAMPSHIRE	2.2	2.1	2.8	2.2	1.7	1.7
NEW JERSEY	4.7	4.3	4.7	3.9	4.0	3.0
NEW MEXICO	2.8	2.7	3.8	4.0	3.5	2.9
NEW YORK	3.8	3.3	3.8	3.5	3.7	2.9
NORTH CAROLINA	2.9	3.0	4.7	3.1	2.7	1.9
NORTH DAKOTA	2.9	2.7	3.3	3.5	4.8	3.0
OHIO	4.9	4.1	5.8	4.2	3.9	2.8
OKLAHOMA	1.7	1.4	3.0	3.0	2.2	1.9
OREGON	5.4	5.7	7.0	5.5	5.5	4.3
PENNSYLVANIA	5.2	4.4	6.6	5.9	5.3	4.0
PUERTO RICO	7.6	8.3	8.9	7.2	6.4	5.5
RHODE ISLAND	5.2	4.9	5.9	4.7	4.8	3.3
SOUTH CAROLINA	3.4	3.7	5.5	3.6	2.8	2.2
SOUTH DAKOTA	2.1	1.9	2.2	1.7	1.8	1.0
TENNESSEE	4.2	3.7	5.0	3.6	3.1	2.1
TEXAS	1.5	1.1	2.0	2.4	1.9	1.4
UTAH	3.0	3.1	4.7	4.0	3.7	2.4
VERMONT	4.3	3.9	5.0	4.3	4.6	3.5
VIRGINIA	1.9	1.9	2.4	1.8	1.7	1.1
VIRGIN ISLANDS	3.2	3.6	4.5	4.6	3.4	3.9
WASHINGTON	4.6	4.9	6.5	5.6	5.5	4.2
WEST VIRGINIA	5.6	5.7	7.1	7.6	6.2	4.3
WISCONSIN	5.1	4.7	5.8	4.7	4.9	3.1
WYOMING	1.4	1.8	3.6	4.4	3.7	2.4
UNITED STATES	3.8	3.9	4.6	3.9	3.6	2.6

U.S. DATA - NSA					//	U.S. DATA - SA				
YEAR	MONTH	TUR	IUR	GAP	//	YEAR	MONTH	TUR	IUR	GAP
1971	JAN	6.6	5.3	1.3	//	1971	JAN	5.9	3.9	2.0
1971	FEB	6.6	5.2	1.4	//	1971	FEB	5.9	3.9	2.0
1971	MAR	6.3	4.9	1.4	//	1971	MAR	6.0	4.0	2.0
1971	APR	5.7	4.4	1.3	//	1971	APR	5.9	4.1	1.8
1971	MAY	5.3	3.8	1.5	//	1971	MAY	5.9	4.1	1.8
1971	JUN	6.5	3.6	2.9	//	1971	JUN	5.9	4.1	1.8
1971	JUL	6.2	3.7	2.5	//	1971	JUL	6.0	3.9	2.1
1971	AUG	5.9	3.8	2.1	//	1971	AUG	6.1	4.2	1.9
1971	SEP	5.8	3.3	2.5	//	1971	SEP	6.0	4.3	1.7
1971	OCT	5.4	3.3	2.1	//	1971	OCT	5.8	4.2	1.6
1971	NOV	5.7	3.5	2.2	//	1971	NOV	6.0	4.1	1.9
1971	DEC	5.5	4.1	1.4	//	1971	DEC	6.0	4.0	2.0
1972	JAN	6.5	4.8	1.7	//	1972	JAN	5.8	3.7	2.1
1972	FEB	6.4	4.8	1.6	//	1972	FEB	5.7	3.7	2.0
1972	MAR	6.1	4.4	1.7	//	1972	MAR	5.8	3.6	2.2
1972	APR	5.5	3.9	1.6	//	1972	APR	5.7	3.6	2.1
1972	MAY	5.1	3.4	1.7	//	1972	MAY	5.7	3.6	2.1
1972	JUN	6.2	3.1	3.1	//	1972	JUN	5.7	3.5	2.2
1972	JUL	5.9	3.5	2.4	//	1972	JUL	5.6	3.7	1.9
1972	AUG	5.5	3.1	2.4	//	1972	AUG	5.6	3.4	2.2
1972	SEP	5.4	2.6	2.8	//	1972	SEP	5.5	3.4	2.1
1972	OCT	5.1	2.5	2.6	//	1972	OCT	5.6	3.2	2.4
1972	NOV	4.9	2.7	2.2	//	1972	NOV	5.3	3.2	2.1
1972	DEC	4.8	3.3	1.5	//	1972	DEC	5.2	3.2	2.0
1973	JAN	5.5	3.9	1.6	//	1973	JAN	4.9	2.9	2.0
1973	FEB	5.6	3.7	1.9	//	1973	FEB	5.0	2.8	2.2
1973	MAR	5.2	3.4	1.8	//	1973	MAR	4.9	2.8	2.1
1973	APR	4.8	2.9	1.9	//	1973	APR	5.0	2.6	2.4
1973	MAY	4.4	2.6	1.8	//	1973	MAY	4.9	2.7	2.2
1973	JUN	5.4	2.4	3.0	//	1973	JUN	4.9	2.7	2.2
1973	JUL	5.0	2.5	2.5	//	1973	JUL	4.8	2.6	2.2
1973	AUG	4.7	2.4	2.3	//	1973	AUG	4.8	2.8	2.0
1973	SEP	4.7	2.1	2.6	//	1973	SEP	4.8	2.7	2.1
1973	OCT	4.2	2.1	2.1	//	1973	OCT	4.6	2.7	1.9
1973	NOV	4.6	2.3	2.3	//	1973	NOV	4.8	2.7	2.1
1973	DEC	4.6	3.0	1.6	//	1973	DEC	4.9	2.9	2.0
1974	JAN	5.7	4.0	1.7	//	1974	JAN	5.1	3.1	2.0
1974	FEB	5.8	4.2	1.6	//	1974	FEB	5.2	3.2	2.0
1974	MAR	5.3	4.0	1.3	//	1974	MAR	5.1	3.3	1.8
1974	APR	4.8	3.6	1.2	//	1974	APR	5.1	3.2	1.9
1974	MAY	4.6	3.0	1.6	//	1974	MAY	5.1	3.2	1.9
1974	JUN	5.8	2.9	2.9	//	1974	JUN	5.4	3.3	2.1
1974	JUL	5.7	3.2	2.5	//	1974	JUL	5.5	3.3	2.2
1974	AUG	5.3	2.9	2.4	//	1974	AUG	5.5	3.4	2.1
1974	SEP	5.7	2.8	2.9	//	1974	SEP	5.9	3.5	2.4
1974	OCT	5.5	2.8	2.7	//	1974	OCT	6.0	3.7	2.3
1974	NOV	6.2	3.7	2.5	//	1974	NOV	6.6	4.4	2.2
1974	DEC	6.7	5.1	1.6	//	1974	DEC	7.2	5.0	2.2
1975	JAN	9.0	7.2	1.8	//	1975	JAN	8.1	5.6	2.5
1975	FEB	9.1	7.6	1.5	//	1975	FEB	8.1	5.8	2.3
1975	MAR	9.1	7.8	1.3	//	1975	MAR	8.6	6.4	2.2
1975	APR	8.6	7.3	1.3	//	1975	APR	8.8	6.7	2.1
1975	MAY	8.3	6.5	1.8	//	1975	MAY	9.0	6.9	2.1
1975	JUN	9.1	6.1	3.0	//	1975	JUN	8.8	6.8	2.0
1975	JUL	8.7	5.9	2.8	//	1975	JUL	8.6	6.1	2.5
1975	AUG	8.2	5.2	3.0	//	1975	AUG	8.4	5.9	2.5
1975	SEP	8.1	4.6	3.5	//	1975	SEP	8.4	5.8	2.6
1975	OCT	7.8	4.5	3.3	//	1975	OCT	8.4	5.6	2.8
1975	NOV	7.8	4.6	3.2	//	1975	NOV	8.3	5.3	3.0
1975	DEC	7.8	5.0	2.8	//	1975	DEC	8.2	4.9	3.3

U.S. DATA - NSA					//	U.S. DATA - SA				
YEAR	MONTH	TUR	IUR	GAP	//	YEAR	MONTH	TUR	IUR	GAP
1976	JAN	8.8	5.9	2.9	//	1976	JAN	7.9	4.6	3.3
1976	FEB	8.7	5.7	3.0	//	1976	FEB	7.7	4.3	3.4
1976	MAR	8.1	5.3	2.8	//	1976	MAR	7.6	4.3	3.3
1976	APR	7.4	4.7	2.7	//	1976	APR	7.7	4.4	3.3
1976	MAY	6.8	4.2	2.6	//	1976	MAY	7.4	4.5	2.9
1976	JUN	8.0	4.0	4.0	//	1976	JUN	7.6	4.5	3.1
1976	JUL	7.8	4.4	3.4	//	1976	JUL	7.8	4.6	3.2
1976	AUG	7.6	4.1	3.5	//	1976	AUG	7.8	4.6	3.2
1976	SEP	7.4	3.7	3.7	//	1976	SEP	7.6	4.7	2.9
1976	OCT	7.2	3.8	3.4	//	1976	OCT	7.7	4.7	3.0
1976	NOV	7.4	4.1	3.3	//	1976	NOV	7.8	4.7	3.1
1976	DEC	7.4	4.4	3.0	//	1976	DEC	7.8	4.4	3.4
1977	JAN	8.3	5.4	2.9	//	1977	JAN	7.5	4.3	3.2
1977	FEB	8.5	5.6	2.9	//	1977	FEB	7.6	4.4	3.2
1977	MAR	7.9	5.0	2.9	//	1977	MAR	7.4	4.1	3.3
1977	APR	6.9	4.1	2.8	//	1977	APR	7.2	4.0	3.2
1977	MAY	6.4	3.7	2.7	//	1977	MAY	7.0	3.9	3.1
1977	JUN	7.5	3.4	4.1	//	1977	JUN	7.2	3.9	3.3
1977	JUL	7.0	3.7	3.3	//	1977	JUL	6.9	3.8	3.1
1977	AUG	6.8	3.5	3.3	//	1977	AUG	7.0	3.8	3.2
1977	SEP	6.6	3.1	3.5	//	1977	SEP	6.8	3.8	3.0
1977	OCT	6.4	3.1	3.3	//	1977	OCT	6.8	3.8	3.0
1977	NOV	6.5	3.3	3.2	//	1977	NOV	6.8	3.8	3.0
1977	DEC	6.0	3.8	2.2	//	1977	DEC	6.4	3.7	2.7
1978	JAN	7.1	4.4	2.7	//	1978	JAN	6.4	3.5	2.9
1978	FEB	6.9	4.7	2.2	//	1978	FEB	6.3	3.7	2.6
1978	MAR	6.6	4.2	2.4	//	1978	MAR	6.3	3.6	2.7
1978	APR	5.8	3.5	2.3	//	1978	APR	6.1	3.3	2.8
1978	MAY	5.5	3.0	2.5	//	1978	MAY	6.0	3.2	2.8
1978	JUN	6.2	2.8	3.4	//	1978	JUN	5.9	3.2	2.7
1978	JUL	6.3	3.2	3.1	//	1978	JUL	6.2	3.3	2.9
1978	AUG	5.9	3.2	2.7	//	1978	AUG	5.9	3.4	2.5
1978	SEP	5.8	2.6	3.2	//	1978	SEP	6.0	3.2	2.8
1978	OCT	5.4	2.5	2.9	//	1978	OCT	5.8	3.1	2.7
1978	NOV	5.6	2.5	3.1	//	1978	NOV	5.9	2.9	3.0
1978	DEC	5.7	3.2	2.5	//	1978	DEC	6.0	3.2	2.8
1979	JAN	6.4	3.9	2.5	//	1979	JAN	5.9	3.1	2.8
1979	FEB	6.4	3.9	2.5	//	1979	FEB	5.9	3.1	2.8
1979	MAR	6.1	3.6	2.5	//	1979	MAR	5.8	3.1	2.7
1979	APR	5.5	3.2	2.3	//	1979	APR	5.8	3.1	2.7
1979	MAY	5.2	2.7	2.5	//	1979	MAY	5.6	2.8	2.8
1979	JUN	6.0	2.5	3.5	//	1979	JUN	5.7	2.8	2.9
1979	JUL	5.9	2.8	3.1	//	1979	JUL	5.7	2.8	2.9
1979	AUG	5.9	2.8	3.1	//	1979	AUG	6.0	2.9	3.1
1979	SEP	5.7	2.5	3.2	//	1979	SEP	5.9	2.9	3.0
1979	OCT	5.6	2.5	3.1	//	1979	OCT	6.0	3.0	3.0
1979	NOV	5.6	2.6	3.0	//	1979	NOV	5.9	3.0	2.9
1979	DEC	5.7	3.3	2.4	//	1979	DEC	6.0	3.2	2.8
1980	JAN	6.9	4.1	2.8	//	1980	JAN	6.3	3.3	3.0
1980	FEB	6.8	4.1	2.7	//	1980	FEB	6.3	3.2	3.1
1980	MAR	6.6	4.0	2.6	//	1980	MAR	6.3	3.4	2.9
1980	APR	6.7	3.9	2.8	//	1980	APR	6.9	3.8	3.1
1980	MAY	7.1	3.9	3.2	//	1980	MAY	7.5	4.2	3.3
1980	JUN	7.8	4.0	3.8	//	1980	JUN	7.5	4.5	3.0
1980	JUL	7.9	4.4	3.5	//	1980	JUL	7.8	4.4	3.4
1980	AUG	7.6	4.0	3.6	//	1980	AUG	7.7	4.2	3.5
1980	SEP	7.2	3.6	3.6	//	1980	SEP	7.5	4.2	3.3
1980	OCT	7.1	3.4	3.7	//	1980	OCT	7.5	4.1	3.4
1980	NOV	7.1	3.5	3.6	//	1980	NOV	7.5	4.0	3.5
1980	DEC	6.9	3.7	3.2	//	1980	DEC	7.3	3.7	3.6

U.S. DATA - NSA					//	U.S. DATA - SA				
YEAR	MONTH	TUR	IUR	GAP	//	YEAR	MONTH	TUR	IUR	GAP
1981	JAN	8.2	4.5	3.7	//	1981	JAN	7.5	3.6	3.9
1981	FEB	8.0	4.3	3.7	//	1981	FEB	7.4	3.4	4.0
1981	MAR	7.7	4.0	3.7	//	1981	MAR	7.3	3.4	3.9
1981	APR	7.0	3.4	3.6	//	1981	APR	7.2	3.4	3.8
1981	MAY	7.1	3.1	4.0	//	1981	MAY	7.5	3.3	4.2
1981	JUN	7.7	3.0	4.7	//	1981	JUN	7.4	3.3	4.1
1981	JUL	7.3	3.2	4.1	//	1981	JUL	7.2	3.2	4.0
1981	AUG	7.2	3.1	4.1	//	1981	AUG	7.4	3.3	4.1
1981	SEP	7.3	3.0	4.3	//	1981	SEP	7.6	3.4	4.2
1981	OCT	7.5	3.0	4.5	//	1981	OCT	8.0	3.6	4.4
1981	NOV	7.9	3.5	4.4	//	1981	NOV	8.3	4.0	4.3
1981	DEC	8.3	4.1	4.2	//	1981	DEC	8.6	4.1	4.5
1982	JAN	9.4	5.3	4.1	//	1982	JAN	8.6	4.2	4.4
1982	FEB	9.6	4.8	4.8	//	1982	FEB	8.8	3.9	4.9
1982	MAR	9.5	5.0	4.5	//	1982	MAR	9.0	4.3	4.7
1982	APR	9.2	4.8	4.4	//	1982	APR	9.3	4.6	4.7
1982	MAY	9.1	4.3	4.8	//	1982	MAY	9.4	4.5	4.9
1982	JUN	9.8	4.3	5.5	//	1982	JUN	9.5	4.6	4.9
1982	JUL	9.8	4.6	5.2	//	1982	JUL	9.8	4.5	5.3
1982	AUG	9.6	4.4	5.2	//	1982	AUG	9.9	4.6	5.3
1982	SEP	9.7	4.2	5.5	//	1982	SEP	10.2	4.9	5.3
1982	OCT	9.9	4.5	5.4	//	1982	OCT	10.5	5.3	5.2
1982	NOV	10.4	4.8	5.6	//	1982	NOV	10.7	5.5	5.2
1982	DEC	10.5	4.9	5.6	//	1982	DEC	10.8	4.9	5.9
1983	JAN	11.4	5.7	5.7	//	1983	JAN	10.4	4.5	5.9
1983	FEB	11.3	5.6	5.7	//	1983	FEB	10.4	4.6	5.8
1983	MAR	10.8	5.2	5.6	//	1983	MAR	10.3	4.5	5.8
1983	APR	10.0	4.5	5.5	//	1983	APR	10.2	4.4	5.8
1983	MAY	9.8	4.0	5.8	//	1983	MAY	10.1	4.2	5.9
1983	JUN	10.2	3.6	6.6	//	1983	JUN	10.0	3.8	6.2
1983	JUL	9.4	3.6	5.8	//	1983	JUL	9.5	3.6	5.9
1983	AUG	9.2	3.3	5.9	//	1983	AUG	9.5	3.5	6.0
1983	SEP	8.8	2.8	6.0	//	1983	SEP	9.3	3.3	6.0
1983	OCT	8.4	2.8	5.6	//	1983	OCT	8.8	3.4	5.4
1983	NOV	8.1	3.0	5.0	//	1983	NOV	8.4	3.3	5.1
1983	DEC	8.0	3.2	4.8	//	1983	DEC	8.2	3.2	5.0
1984	JAN	8.8	3.7	5.1	//	1984	JAN	8.0	3.0	5.0
1984	FEB	8.4	3.5	4.9	//	1984	FEB	7.8	2.8	5.0
1984	MAR	8.1	3.4	4.7	//	1984	MAR	7.8	2.9	4.9
1984	APR	7.6	3.0	4.6	//	1984	APR	7.8	2.8	5.0
1984	MAY	7.2	2.7	4.5	//	1984	MAY	7.5	2.8	4.7
1984	JUN	7.4	2.5	4.9	//	1984	JUN	7.1	2.7	4.4
1984	JUL	7.5	2.7	4.8	//	1984	JUL	7.5	2.7	4.3

NATIONAL UNEMPLOYMENT MEASURES

DATA THROUGH JUNE 1984